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VOL. XIII, No. 28.

## MINERS VICTIMIZED

### MITCHELL'S UNION FINES MEMBERS WHO SUE CORPORATION

(Special Correspondence Daily and Weekly People.)

Collinsville, Ill., Sept. 28.—The following is an interesting tale of miners' "unionism."

#### "AGAINST THE MINERS."

"Executive Board of the U. M. of A. Held Meeting."

"An Additional Fine Imposed on Miners Who Sued the Hippard Coal Company."

"President Reynolds, Vice President Cahill, Secretary-Treasurer Ryan and the State Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America held a special meeting at Andrew Adler's hall Wednesday afternoon to take action on the suits recently brought by a number of miners against the Hippard Coal Company to recover certain amounts deducted from their wages, at the order of the Mine Workers' Union."

"On July 25 the men at Hippard's mine No. 2 refused to work, alleging that the scale was out of order. It was inspected by State Mine Inspector Dunlap, who said the scale was in perfect working order."

"The men were then told to go to work, and those refusing to do so were fined \$10 each by William Hefti, who was then president of this district. On payday the forfeiture, according to the rules, was deducted from their wages."

"The Miners' Union and the operators have an agreement that when the miners refrain from work without just cause they shall suffer a fine or forfeiture of wages."

"Annually representatives of the union from all over the country meet with the operators and agree on what is known as the Interstate Agreement, which governs the work of the employees and the operators. At Indianapolis, where the last convention was held, it was agreed that a breach of the Interstate Agreement should subject the miners to a fine or loss of all their wages."

"When Mr. Hippard refused to give up the \$10 to each of the men who had broken the agreement they entered suit against him. All the money brought in by fines imposed on members of the Miners' Union goes to the State treasury of the organization."

"Some of the miners withdrew their cases before they came up for trial, while the rest came up for a hearing before the local justices. In two cases a decision was rendered against the miners, while in the others the miners won. The matter was then reported to the State officers of the U. M. W. of A., with the result that the special meeting held here Wednesday was called."

"At that meeting it was decided that the men who went to trial with their cases should each be fined an additional \$10 besides the fine already imposed on them, and be compelled to pay the court costs. This will amount to \$31 for every miner. In the cases of the miners who withdrew before the trial was held the extra fine of \$10 was remitted."

"Unless the miners pay the amounts assessed against them they will not be permitted to go back to work in the mines."

"While some of the men state that they will pay up, others say they will refuse to do so, because, in their opinion, the fines are unjust."

The above, from the Belleville Daily News Democrat of September 10, is doubtless just as the editor got it. He, therefore, is not responsible for some of its inaccuracies or lack upon the part of his informant to tell all. The following is the true story, as it was told by one of the victims:

On Thursday, July 25, as stated above, the scale being pronounced out of order by the check weighman, the miners went home, notifying the boss to fix the scales. Mr. Kirehmer, the County Mine Inspector, after the men went home examined the scales and sustained the check weighman, saying the scales were out of order.

Next day (Friday) the scales not having been fixed, the miners went home again. On this day the State Mine Inspector came. The superintendent (so says this informant) told Dunlap, the State inspector, the scales had been fixed. Dunlap examined the scales and pronounced them all right, and the men were ordered back to work.

Saturday morning all came to work, but the check weighman told them the scales would not work yet, notwithstanding the miners had been told they had been fixed. They would not work for the check weighman, hence the men went home again.

On Monday morning the men came to work again, and the scales worked all

right. According to the superintendent they had been fixed on Friday.  
Is the check weighman to blame? Did he want another day off on Saturday, after having two already? What was his motive? Is he not competent, or is it possible these scales could have been fixed on Saturday or Sunday? Saturday they were, according to the weighman, still out of order, but Monday they worked all right. The boss said they were fixed Friday. Who is at fault—the weighman, the superintendent or the scales? Do weighing scales get out of order, then, by some hocus pocus—move, jump back in order? Here is a puzzle; solve it.

The result was as above stated by the Democrat. Twenty-seven of those playing the leading part in plodding back and forth three days straight, just for the exercise, were fined as above stated, and \$10 was checked off the wages of each the next payday. But they demanded restitution and got it. The men threatened suit, hence their \$10 was paid to them. But on the next payday it was taken off again.

Here is another puzzle: Why did not Mr. Hippard hold to his position in the first place? The above tells the tale. Hunt for it, reader. Can you see it?

Again demand was made for restitution, but this time Hippard refused to pay. At this all but eight of the miners lost courage. These eight entered suit. After entering suit two more got frightened and withdrew their suits. Suit was taken before two different justices, and two more were turned down by one justice sustaining the officer in imposing the fine, while the other four got their money and the company paid the costs.

Then this special meeting took place, as told by the Democrat, which resulted in the extra fine and court costs or no work—BLACK LISTED. This took the starch out of three of the four, and but one still says he will not pay.

All of the twenty-seven that either did not go into court or got beat pay \$10, and the four must pay twice \$10 and court costs. Three of these have agreed to pay, hence they can work; but Mr. Matt Wise, who contends he was unjustly fined, refuses to pay and has not worked any since the fine was imposed.

Reader, what better evidence is needed to prove that the U. M. W. of A. is a lash in the whip in the hands of the operators? Under chattel slavery the cat-o-nine-tails was used when the slave displeased his master, but he was properly fed, clothed and sheltered. Under wage slavery the U. M. W. of A. and all other unions pure and simple are used as a lash in the capitalist whip, and instead of the master using the lash he has got at his command

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"The Sun is threescore and ten to-day. Seventy years ago this morning a Yankee job printer from Springfield named Benjamin H. Day pulled off, with his own courageous hand, several hundred impressions of a 7x10-inch newspaper, containing altogether about as much reading matter as is held in two columns and a half of the present issue of the same journal."

"At that time the cornerstone of the Astor House had been laid—ridiculously far uptown, many people thought. The Third Avenue improvement was opening communication with Harlem. One clerk in the New York postoffice distributed 'the great Southern mail,' and likewise the Northern mail and the Eastern mail, as fast as they came in. In all of the United States there were 380 miles of railroad in operation. The abolitionists of the city were then beginning to be active. 'Ben' Day's paper was one month old when the first riot occurred in Chatham street, hard by the Tammany Hall of that time, the present Sun building. We might accumulate facts to show the difference between the New York of September 3, 1833, and that of September 3, 1903, but the foregoing are sufficient to mark the contrast."

"Previously to his memorable physical exertion at the primitive little hand press he had established at 222 William street—just north of where the approach to the Brooklyn Bridge overarches that thoroughfare—'Ben' Day had written, or scissored, the entire literary contents of the first issue of the Sun. He had also set all the type, with the assistance of one small boy. A little later in the morning the proprietor, editor, reporter, compositor and pressman of the Sun resolved himself into a circulation department, and attended to the distribution of his product to a not very eager public."

"The price was one penny. The morning field was then occupied by seven newspapers, which sold without exception for 6 cents a copy. The aggregate editions amounted, perhaps, to 18,000 papers a day. The only survivor of the seven is the Journal of Commerce, our single senior among the morning journals of New York."

"Day's main idea and purpose was to advertise his job office and recover some of the prosperity he had lost in the hard times of the cholera year. He had no ambition at the start to influence public opinion. The leading article on this first editorial page deplored the melancholy suicide of a young man from Boston. Neither the name of Andrew Jackson, the President of the United States, nor that of any other statesman of contemporary prominence appeared in his first number. One of the most sensational items of local

news mentioned a burglary, three days earlier, at 50 and 60 Exchange place, where 'some villain or villains' had succeeded in getting \$100.

"The advertisements were all bogus; that is, Day had copied them from other newspapers merely to impart a business-like look to his own little sheet. They ranged from a call for a woman to do the kitchen work at 443 Broadway to the offer of Captain Cornelius Vanderbilt to take passengers 'through by daylight' to Hartford in thirteen hours on his splendid low-pressure steamboat, the Water Witch."

"Such was the beginning of the Sun. It was not pretentious, and the name of the Springfield printer holds no very illustrious place in journalistic history. Yet his modest enterprise marked a very important epoch in the development of the American newspaper, and possibly there are those living seventy years later who may feel themselves under some little obligation to him."

#### THE COMPARISON.

The above, "The Humble Birth of a Great Paper," is taken from the New York Sun, the "great paper" being the Sun itself, which takes great pride in its "humble birth."

It should also be a cause of pride in the friends of The Daily People, as they hold it in their hands and read the New York Sun's account of its beginning, which was made by a business Anarchist, who took no part in the political affairs of his country for fear it would lose him trade.

Then, if they will compare the infant Daily People with the New York Sun in its present greatness, they will have cause for some pride. They will find that the New York Sun is a Salvation Army full brass band, playing on the demoted public opinion of a dying past, for the cents, dimes, dollars and eagles there is in it; while The Daily People is a Paderewski playing on the intelligent working-class opinion of the living present for the triumphant advancement of a magnificent future; a comparison that leaves no doubt as to which is the "greatest paper."

The Sun's greatness consists of the wealth it has gathered in "three score and ten years," to save which it trims its sails to the breezes of a money-paying public opinion. For the money so gained it, and all "great papers" of its kind, stands ready to crush all human progress into oblivion. The Daily People proposes that human progress shall crush its enemies into oblivion. It will always live and fight to that end, because it is owned and controlled entirely by the friends of human progress. The American working class will dis-

cover these facts in due time. Then they will give The Daily People a greatness that will make the whole capitalist press, combined into one, cast a shadow.

#### THE MORAL.

To the reader, this infant Daily People, devoted as it is to the welfare of the working class and human progress, has no chance to get an "original accumulation" by "editorial services." Its "original accumulations" must come from the friends of the working class.

If you are a friend of the working class set the paper aside right here and send The Daily People a subscription, a loan or a donation, or make up your mind when you can do it. If you are married, ask your husband or wife to do the latter; if you are single, make it your paramount duty, even if you have to strain some personal affair to the breaking point.

A good strong pull right now will take The Daily People out of immediate distress and place her firmly on the road to her proper destiny. Do not let this opportunity for you to be of the greatest possible assistance to human progress escape you; act at once.

I wish I was personally and well acquainted with you, so I could advise you to do it as a friend. I would render you a great service in so doing. But since I am not personally acquainted with you let me say to you: Make a friend of humanity out of yourself by being a friend of The Daily People.

"A friend in need is a friend indeed." Yours for humanity's friend, The Daily People, Wm. McCormick, Seattle, Wash., Sept. 29, 1903.

#### ATTENTION, MILWAUKEE!

A grand entertainment and sociable will be given by Section Milwaukee at the Bohemian Turner Hall Sunday, October 18. A good programme has been gotten up and all comrades and sympathizers are invited to participate in this affair. Programme begins at 3 p. m. Admission, 10 cents. Dunker's music.

E. M. Rubinger, Rud. Babinik, Aug. Schnabel, J. Vierthaler, H. Hillmann, Committee.

The Minneapolis mill "hands" have the milling industry tied up tighter than a drum. May they learn from this fact that capital is dependent on labor, and always act accordingly. Pending the settlement of the trouble, all workmen are urged to keep away from Minneapolis.

## THE HUMBLE BIRTH

### OF A GREAT PAPER, WITH A MORAL AND A COMPARISON

## DEBATE IN ERIE

### BRINGS OUT NEW EXCUSES FOR "SOCIALIST" RASCALITY

(Special Correspondence to The Daily and Weekly People.)

Erie, Pa., Sept. 30.—Consternation reigns in the camp of the kangaroos; Section Erie is creating trouble for all the misleaders of the working class, and we are invading the tenement districts where the wage slaves of this city reside. We are holding three open-air meetings every week, and distributing "the abusive literature of the venomous S. L. P.," which is having its effect.

Last night (Tuesday, September 29) we had another debate, between Comrade Young one our side and Wanhope of the Socialist (?) Party on the other. The debate took place on the corner of State and Tenth streets. Devine acted as chairman. The subject was, "The S. L. P. vs. S. P."

Young opened at 8:30, and stated that the class struggle was the only basis for a Socialist Party; he also stated that the S. L. P. was the only political party that stood upon, and adhered to the class struggle.

"No other organization outside of the S. L. P. and its right hand, the S. T. & L. A.," declared Young, "could be recognized as any part of the labor movement," and he proved beyond doubt that all others were fraudulent and stood in the way of progress.

Young also stated that none were able to combat our arguments, and that the multi-nominal party was a stench in the nostrils of every decent person and because of its compromises on the political field it had brought disgrace upon the name, and thus it had delayed the Socialist movement.

His time having expired, Young stepped down, and Wanhope, editor of the Erie People, mounted the box.

After removing his hat and making his bow to the audience, he said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: We hold that Socialism is a movement of the working class, and that it is inevitable." He also stated that there was no such thing as a hard and fast class struggle as those of the S. L. P. would have you believe, and as to the many compromises, after making many excuses, said, "YOU COULD NOT EXPECT ANYTHING ELSE BECAUSE IGNORANCE AND ROGUERY COULD NOT BE ELIMINATED FROM HUMAN NATURE."

Of course, Wanhope denied that the S. L. P. was the only Socialist Party, and stated that the discontent after assuming the various forms and shapes had become crystallized into a world-wide movement of the working class, but, he declared, it cannot be confined into such a small organization as the S. L. P.

He then retired, and Young took the

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stand. The attitude of the S. P. as to "the noble waging of the class struggle" was reviewed, and having proven by statistics that the relative wages was lower now than at any time for the last fifty years, he asked, how has the pure and simple union been of any benefit to the working class?

He then took up the Civic Federation and exposed it to the working people. He explained that it was composed of twenty-four members of the capitalist class and twelve labor fakirs, who were supposed to represent the labor unions. Even suppose the twelve fakirs were honest men, they would be outvoted two to one on any question that would be brought before such a body. He also told of the formation of a local Civic Federation in Cleveland, O., and mentioned the fact that Harry Thompson, a member of the Socialist (?) Party, was also a member of that body.

Young then showed the scabby actions of the kangs, (Robinson, Ruggles, Paige and Seiverman), who rushed to the aid of the shoe manufacturers in Lynn, Mass., during the K. of L. strike last spring.

As to the labor (?) unions growing, Young declared that they could not exist twenty-four hours without the support of the capitalist class, and cited the way a shop is unionized. The fakir goes to the officials of the firm, and shows them the benefits that they will receive, gets their consent, and the wage slaves are forced into the union in order to hold their respective jobs, and such a thing is called a labor union.

Young then told how the attempt was made to organize the police force in this city so that the police could render more efficient aid in "nobly waging the class struggle" for the capitalist class.

"This, of course, was 'abuse,' as was the story of the Spanish cigarmakers in Tampa, Fla., and the late convention of the miners in Scranton, where Mitchell was able to play the lightning rod to run the revolutionary spirit of the miners into the ground."

These were given as illustrations of the noble waging as indorsed by the festive kangaroo.

Young then retired, and Wanhope did not seem to be very anxious take the stand, but after a brief consultation he decided to attempt "the forlorn hope."

Wanhope did not try to disprove any of the charges against his party; quite the reverse. "Admitting that every charge is true," he said, "what can be expected of a party in the various stages of development as the Socialist (?) Party in the different parts of the country?"

"Our friends (the S. L. P.) expect everyone to look at things as they see them, and do not take into account that many of the members of our party do not understand the principles of Socialism." And he then related a story of a man who joined the People's Party at its first inception, asking the question if he could not vote the Democratic ticket?

Wanhope then took up the trades unions. They are not perfect—they are blindly groping in the darkness, but it is the ray of hope for the aspirations of the working class.

Wanhope said that the capitalists feared the trades union movement, and quoted J. W. Gates, who said that "the trades union movement had nearly paralyzed the various industries in England."

Wanhope also stated that if Mitchell was a rogue, the S. L. P. can not prove it; but he added: "I believe him to be an honest man, although he may be an ignorant one (this is the first time we ever heard that Mitchell was ignorant), and the S. P. did not propose to condemn a man for what he did not know."

"We take a saner and more reasonable course—our principles are broad—we are not narrow minded like those of the S. L. P., who believe that they must weld the Socialist movement into a cast iron mould so that the members will not divert from the principles laid down in New Reade street, New York, where De Leon holds forth. We are liberal, and when a man makes a mistake, we do not believe he is a traitor to the working class."

"However," he said, "I firmly believe that the men in the S. L. P. are honest, although they differ from us, and I give them credit for having the courage of their convictions."

His time having expired, he stepped down, and Young took the stand, having ten minutes to close. Young was merciless. He exploded all of Wanhope's so-called facts, especially the idea that the capitalists were in fear of the pure and simple unions.

As to Gates, quoted by Wanhope, Young told of the vast numbers of "union men" parading on the Strand in London, England, last winter, carrying

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# The Woodworking Industry

Long years before the first rude tools and weapons of stone and iron were fashioned the savage fashioned tools of wood to work with and built the first rude dwellings and made wooden vessels and utensils for the shelter and comfort of savage humanity. The club and the bow and arrow, weapons for hunt and war, the digging stick and the wood drill are amongst man's earliest efforts at tool making and progress.

Experience soon taught humanity that stone, iron and steel were better adapted for use as tools. Wood was then relegated to a secondary position, and instead of being primarily the object with which commodities were made, it became the raw material from which commodities are made. From being the object to effect an end (a tool), it became the end itself (a commodity). Man-kind, no longer workers with wood, became workers in wood. From this point the woodworking, as a trade, separated itself from the rest of production.

It is not the object of this article to trace each successive step dating from that remote period to the present time, but to present a few important changes or modifications, amounting almost to revolutions, occurring in this industry, that should be known, in order that the subject may be fully understood by the reader.

The ancient woodworker chopped down the tree, squared it with an adz, ripped off a board, with the whip saw put it into different lengths, and with planers and chisels planed and grooved the pieces, preparatory to joining them.

Then, finally and finely, he put all these together into the desired form—a table or a drawer—painting and varnishing the same. When finished, the article thus created stood complete, the product of one man's cunning, fashioned in all the beauty his imagination could

conceive, and containing all the durability his skill and strength could give. He could look at this article and say, "It is all mine. I, and I alone, created it; and to me alone it belongs."

But with evolution there came the grouping of humanity into hamlets and towns. Bigger undertakings required co-operation amongst craftsmen. Special skill in some details brought about a division of labor. Theoretically, each of the craftsmen could perform all the different branches of woodworking appeared, and from this point onward the breach widened, separating into different trade what were before but differing details of the same work. Then arose housebuilders, cabinetmakers, choppers, hewers, pit sawyers, carvers, wagon and basketmakers.

Simultaneously with this stage of development, production leaped forward with a bound. But a change in the craftsmen is noticeable. A part of his kit of tools is no longer useful to him. Two pit sawyers may own a whip saw, but the cabinetmaker no longer does so. He is now divorced from it. No longer an independent producer, he becomes one of a series of interdependent producers of the parts of an article.

Despite this, the cabinetmaker is comparatively able to secure the full products of his labor. The tools he possesses are few and simple. Their possession enables him to compete with every other craftsman of like skill and ability, and to secure the approximate value of his labor. A new factor now enters the field: machinery, i. e., the complex tool driven by motive power.

The first power saw mill was built in 1337 at Sugsburg. In 1625 the Dutch built the first saw mill in America, on Manhattan Island. In 1663 a Hollander erected a mill near London, but the pit

sawyers, seeing their danger, burned it down.

The skillful pit sawyers were the first to go before the upright saw. This saw, with the aid of two men, performed the work of a dozen sawyers. At least ten of the dozen were now divorced from the tools of their trade.

The upright saw gave place to the circular; the circular, in turn, gave way to the mammoth band saw, whose simple machinery, operated by one skilled mechanic and 100 laborers, can perform the labor of 10,000 ancient hand sawers.

The whip saw was not alone in being displaced. The plane, the chisel, the brace and bit had to give way to the rotary planer, the mortising and boring machine. Even the hand sand blocks had to make way for the machine sander, weighing several tons and having three cylinders covered with different sizes of sandpaper, from the very coarsest to the very finest.

With the change from the hand tool to the machine, there has also gone a change from the individual hand worker to the co-operative machine worker—a change that has wrought a greater change in the position of the workers themselves.

The old-time craftsman would build an article from top to bottom. He had the tools wherewith to do; and, when he was finished, the article, or its equivalent, was his. If he hired out he received all that he could earn when laboring independently. His employer, in that event, was usually another craftsman working at the bench himself, with a larger job on hand than he could handle singly. If the employee didn't like the job or boss he could quit, set up for himself and compete with his former employer. He owned the tools of production necessary to enable him to do so.

The modern worker may be a stock sawer, a planer, shaper, stickler, or sand-

erman, a cabinetmaker, a varnisher, painter, carpenter, wagonmaker, or a part or portion of any of the above (for the subdivisions are infinitesimal), but he will not be capable of working alone. If he would produce he must co-operate with his fellow-workmen. The woodworkers have ceased to be the independent workmen of former years and are now the dependent hundredth part of a woodworker, bound to labor together with the remaining ninety-nine hundredths.

We woodworkers can no longer quit, as we no longer own the tools and the factories. We can no longer compete, as a few men (the employers or capitalists) have possession of both tools and plants. We are forced to operate the capitalist's machinery in co-operation with one another. They will only give us the opportunity to do so on condition that we give them ALL OF OUR OWN PRODUCTS over and above what is necessary to sustain our life and reproduce our species.

We no longer have any skill or trade. Our trade has been divorced from us by the division of labor and the simplicity of mechanical invention, which enables machine boys of 12, 13 and 14 years of age, who can take our places and do our work. All, combined with ever-decreasing piece prices, covering ever-larger quantities of material, forces us to greater speed.

In the machine room, crowded together around machines speeded up to break-neck speed, at the risk of fingers, hands, and even lives, inhaling the dust that inadequate blowers fail to carry away, the machine woodworker labors for a mere pittance. Or else it's the cabinet room, which, with its child labor and piece work, force the workers to the verge of nervous prostration to secure a livelihood. Or else it's the finishing room, with its blended perfumes, not of musk or attar of roses, but the deadly

odors of turpentine, varnish, naphtha, boiled oil and wood alcohol, where the finisher engages in piece work with hunger as the pacemaker. Or, finally, it's the outside carpenter, who labors a few months a year, insecurely living a hand-to-mouth existence, and speculating on what would have happened had the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters lost its fight with the Brotherhood of Carpenters.

All these facts combined spread the way that lead to an early grave for the woodworkers. The question of race suicide for us is solved. Gray hairs are almost unknown amongst us. The old young boy is becoming the type.

Women and girls are also taking the places of the former aristocrats of labor. The Spindle Morris machine, pressed work, and, finally, arc carvings made by women and children, have forced the hand carvers, the aristocrats of our "trade," into the rear ranks.

Such is the true picture of the woodworker of to-day. It is devoid of economic triumphs. With the Amalgamated and the Brotherhood and the International Woodworkers after each other's scalp, thereby playing into the employer's hands, the woodworkers to-day stand a slave who cannot be made free but through the ownership of his chains (the machine). To him and to all such as him the Socialist Labor Party extends a hand, saying, "Come, brothers, with our arm (united action) and hammer (the ballot) WE WILL STRIKE OFF OUR SHACKLES BY TAKING POSSESSION OF ALL THE MACHINERY OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION, THUS ENDING FOR ALL TIME THE EXPLOITATION OF THE WORKERS BY THE CAPITALIST CLASS, AND ALL CLASS RULE."

A Machine Woodworker.

Holland, Mich.



# MASSACHUSETTS S. L. P.

## HOLDS STATE CONFERENCE AND CONVENTION, ATTENDS TO INTERNAL AFFAIRS AND NOMINATES TICKET

Platform, Resolutions on Trades Unions, Government Ownership, and Daily and Weekly People, Together With a Challenge to the "Socialist" Party, and Address to Voters, Adopted Amid Renewed Ardor, Zeal and Enthusiasm For Revolutionary Socialism.

### THE TICKET

For Governor,  
THOMAS B. BRENNAN  
of Salem.

For Lieutenant Governor,  
MORITZ E. RUTHER  
of Holyoke.

For Secretary of State,  
JOHN F. COYLE  
of Lynn.

For Treasurer and Receiver General,  
FREDERICK A. NAGLER  
of Springfield.

For Attorney General,  
JOHN A. ANDERSON  
of Gardner.

Boston, Sept. 29.—On Sunday, September 27, the S. L. P. of Massachusetts held its annual State conference, the report of which follows. On Monday, September 28, the State convention for the nomination of a State ticket was held.

Both conference and convention took place in Paine Memorial Hall, Apartment street, Boston.

While this parliament of the revolutionary working class was meeting to devise the means and point out the ways to emancipate the toilers, the representatives of confusion and capitalism, better known as the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party, were in session one flight above, legislating on how best they could, in the interest of the class that gave them birth, further degrade the working class which they falsely claim to represent.

The conference of the S. L. P., which was held for the transaction of the internal affairs of the party and for mapping out its course for the year ahead, was called to order at 11 a. m. Sunday by Michael T. Berry of Lynn, secretary of the Massachusetts State Executive Committee. Leon Greenman of Boston was elected temporary chairman and Michael T. Berry temporary secretary. Walter J. Hoar of Worcester, John R. Oldham of Lynn and John Sweeney of Cambridge were elected a committee on credentials, which reported twenty delegates present, representing the following sections: Boston, Cambridge, Woburn, Holyoke, Worcester, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, New Bedford, Salem and Everett.

The body, upon receiving the report of its credentials committee, ordered that these delegates be seated, and the temporary organization was then made permanent. The report of the State Executive Committee for the year past was then read, with the recommendations of the committee, which are that the secretary of the State Committee be made a permanent salaried officer, combining with the work of secretary the work of the organizer, or otherwise, as the party may direct. This was adopted by the conference, as was a plan to increase the revenues of the party and to distribute them more equally, which was recommended by the S. E. C.

Another recommendation covering the party press and the securing of subscribers, sections to set apart at least 50 cents per week for the payment of same when they find a person who cannot afford to subscribe, was adopted, as was the recommendation that sections see to it that the members of the party in the State at once begin a system of house-to-house canvass for subscribers for The Weekly People, and that they send the names of all subscribers to the S. E. C., with time of expiration, etc., the committee to keep list of same, so that the work can be intelligently followed up.

A recommendation covering the taking out of Daily People loan certificates was unanimously adopted.

After the report of the S. E. C. the following committees were elected:

On Constitution—Youngjohns of Lowell, Oldham of Lynn and Stevens of Boston.

Platform and Resolutions—Ryan of Lynn, Sweeney of Cambridge and Tracey of Lynn.

Ways and Means—Neilson of Woburn, Stevens of Boston and Nelson of Boston.

Auditing—Fresh of Woburn, Ginsberg of Salem and St. Cyr of Holyoke.

A recess was then taken for dinner and to give the committees time to do their work and report.

At 2 p. m. the conference reconvened and listened to the report of the committee on constitution, which recommended that the State committee be made up

of all members of the party and that the Executive Committee be picked from them. The report was laid over for new business, and was subsequently passed in an amended form.

The following platform was then adopted as read by the committee:

### PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts in this, its thirteenth annual convention, assembled on this 28th day of September, 1903, rallies with renewed zeal, ardor and enthusiasm around the banner of the Socialist Labor Party, and with renewed zeal, ardor and enthusiasm reaffirms its steadfast loyalty to the party's national and State platforms, which stand for the overthrow of capitalism, and the party's utterances on matters of policy and tactics.

Broad-based and sound as are the social and economic facts from which are drawn the principles of the party, it can not be otherwise than that the happenings from year to year are but contributions and fresh proofs of the justice of our demands.

The political parties in power have defiled the working class in sorrow, and are eager to continue upon the same lines. While millions are flowing into the pockets of the idle capitalist class, enabling it to flourish in prospered affluence, thousands upon thousands of working people are either on strike for a reprieve of hardships or are "dying off" so great is the prosperity of the capitalist class; so vast is the amount of wealth that the workers produced, but are plundered of by the idle capitalists.

In sight of these distressing conditions the two dominant parties of capitalism do not even display concern, except the concern that denotes fear, that their usurpation may be put to a summary end. Concern for the sufferings of the working class they have none. Like the "quack" doctor in the story, who "cured" his patients by bleeding and filling them with water, and who, as fast as this patients sank, prescribed "more bleeding" and "more water," the two dominant parties of capitalism are prescribing more and more bleeding and more and more water. They aggravate the laws of capitalism, they strengthen the arm of the plundering class, they render even more helpless the plundered class, and if the sections of this class strike the blind man's blow of the strike, both the dominant parties of capitalism resent the act as "un-American," and forthwith proceed to pile up the agony of more "bleeding."

In pursuit of such policy, the labor-racketing nostrum of "protection" is pushed by the one; the other pushes the labor-plucking nostrum of "free trade," and both push increasing appropriations for armories, for naval and military establishments, for police, etc.

The class that profits by the inhumanity of the capitalist system is not the class to give redress; nor can the homeopathic treatment serve of curing the man bitten by a dog with a hair of the same beast. The wrongs of capitalism cannot be alleviated, let alone set aside, by the continuance of capitalism. The private ownership of the land and of the capital with which to work sentences an ever larger majority of the people to a life of slavery and pinching poverty, while it elevates a small minority to the rank of master. The republic cannot last under such conditions; indeed, its foundations are being sapped and a crash threatens.

The Socialist Labor Party alone is the promise of safety against a national calamity. It alone has both pointed out the evil and consistently marked out the course to pursue for its eradication—the overthrow of the capitalist system through the conquest of the public powers by the working class.

For the accomplishment of this work we call upon the working people of this commonwealth to join our ranks and, joining us at the polls, plump their suffrages for the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party.

The committee on resolutions reported the following resolutions on trade unions:

### TRADE UNION RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, in order that the working class may emancipate itself the economic organization of that class is an absolute necessity; and,

Whereas, so-called labor organizations, such as the A. F. of L., the K. of L. and

the A. L. U., have in the past proved themselves to be not labor organizations, but capitalist organizations, founded upon the principle that the interests of the capitalist and the workingman are identical, which was fully exemplified by the A. F. of L. furnishing strike-breakers to the shoe manufacturers of Lynn to take the places of the striking shoe workers, and also by the action of the K. of L. in offering to furnish strike-breakers to the subway contractors in the City of New York and by the A. L. U. in endorsing the various labels of the "organized scabbery"; and,

Whereas, Such organizations, in the very nature of their principles (or lack of principles), can do nothing but further degrade the working class by assembling the working class together to their own destruction; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts, in convention assembled, does condemn the acts of the various capitalist trade unions in furnishing strike-breakers to the capitalist class, and calls upon the working class to organize into the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance in order that they may be in a position to take over and run, in the interests of themselves, the vast machinery of production and distribution, and also to recognize that the interest of one workingman is the concern of all workingmen.

On government ownership the committee on resolutions presented the following:

### GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

Whereas, Many of the working class are led to believe by teachers of false economics that "Socialism is a system of society wherein the government shall own and control all the means of production, transportation, distribution and communication, and operate the same for the benefit of all the people"; and as this conception has led many workingmen to believe that government-owned industries are steps toward Socialism and the election to power of political parties which stand for that so-called "Socialism," which is properly called State capitalism, would be a benefit to the working class; and,

Whereas, Experiences all over the world have proven that in industries run by the government the workers have been placed in a position to be tried and convicted of treason if they dare strike against prevailing conditions in that industry; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Socialist Labor Party, in convention assembled, most emphatically condemn the "Socialist" party, which teaches the workers that the government should own the mills, mines, factories, railroads, etc., and for openly advocating the "buying up" of these various industries; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Socialist Labor Party proclaims that the various industries are the products of the toil of the working class, and therefore, rightly belong to the working class.

### ON DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE.

Whereas, The best way to lift the debt of the party press is by increasing the circulation of The People; and,

Whereas, The Daily People is one of the best weapons that the Socialist Labor Party possesses; and,

Whereas, It is the duty of the members of the Socialist Labor Party to see to it that the workers be given a chance to read The Daily People every day; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the different sections in the State place The Daily People on file in the various public libraries and reading rooms wherever possible; the sections to pay for the same if they are not able to get the various libraries and reading rooms to subscribe for The Daily People.

### CHALLENGE TO THE "SOCIALIST" PARTY.

Resolved, That this convention warns the working class of the commonwealth of Massachusetts against the confidence game attempted upon them by a political party that is born of armory appropriation corruption, and that owes the false colors of "Socialism" under which it is sailing to the grace of a Republican-Democratic capitalist legislature.

That party, true to its origin and its sponsors, is in the field to mislead the working class. Its delegation in the State legislature practices the sawdust game of capitalist politicians by introducing "labor bills" to be pigeon-holed, and upon which to go before the working men as "friends of labor," while it sits silent, like baked ovens, when labor is outraged, as, for instance, when Judge Braley issued, in violation of all principles of law to say nothing of his oath of office, his infamous "gaffling gun on paper" against the teamsters and freight-handlers on strike, and where the right word spoken at the right moment on the floor of the legislature—the movement of impeachment of the malefactor who wore the ermine—would have touched the chord of labor to a purpose.

That party, true to its capitalist affiliations, has been found fused on the official ballot with Republicans and Democrats in this State as well as in others.

That cormorant party, true to its capitalist instincts, has just furnished, out of its own "membership in good standing" in the New York wing of the bird, lawyers who get out injunctions for employers against their employees, etc., etc.

Resolved, That this convention of the Socialist Labor Party hereby challenges the said "Socialist" party to a public debate, before the working class and all other decent people, of the commonwealth, to account for its conduct, justify its course, if it can, or stand branded as a spawn of fraud upon labor.

About this time, while the conference

was engaged in serious debate, a few stray Kangs wandered away from their brethren and came down to see us. They met some of our members in the anti-room and the convention hall, and when the S. L. P. men began to cowhide Kangarooism they began to yelp. The result was a sargeant-at-arms was elected, with the result—exit Kangaroos.

The referendum vote on the State ticket was then canvassed and made known to the conference, and St. Cyr of Holyoke, Stevenson of New Bedford and Stevens of Boston were elected to convey the same to the State convention for its concurrence and the nominees of the State ticket.

William H. Carroll of Boston, State organizer of the party, then took the platform and addressed the conference on the outlook in the State, after which the conference adjourned.

The State convention was called to order at 11 a. m. on Monday, September 28, by John R. Oldham, chairman of the State committee. Michael T. Berry was elected secretary pro tem., and Jeremiah O'Fihelly of Abington, Walter J. Hoar of Worcester and Thomas F. Loring of Boston were elected a credentials committee. The committee reported the credentials of fifty delegates, elected at caucuses held in the various towns and cities, as entitled to sit in the convention. The report was accepted and the delegates were seated.

The temporary organization was then made permanent, and the following committees were elected after the adoption of an order of business:

On Constitution—St. Cyr of Holyoke, O'Fihelly of Abington, Fresh of Woburn. Platform and Resolutions—Stevens of Boston, Young of Boston, Stevenson of New Bedford.

James Goodwin of Lynn was elected sargeant-at-arms of the convention, after which an adjournment of one hour was taken.

The State convention reconvened at 2 p. m. and listened to the reports of the various committees.

The committee on constitution reported that, in their judgment, as this convention is held for the purpose of complying with the capitalist election laws of the State, the matter of constitution should in turn be referred to the State Executive Committee of the party, which report was adopted.

The committee on platform and resolutions reported for adoption the resolutions of the conference of yesterday, with the addition of the following:

### ADDRESS TO VOTERS.

"The political situation in Massachusetts, on the assembling of the annual convention of the Socialist Labor Party, finds the Republican and Democratic parties in the same attitude toward the welfare of the working class as they have always been.

"The industrial development of the country has placed State issues in the rear and drawn attention to questions that are national in scope.

"Intelligent political action by the voters in the State election are conditioned on their grasp of national political issues.

"We find the Democracy of Massachusetts engaged in a feeble attempt to make political capital of increased expenditures by the Republican administration, and appealing for support on these grounds, while its conduct in the administration of affairs in the City of Boston lays them open to the same charge.

"If the Democratic party controlling the political affairs of Boston are unable to stay the horde of political freebooters, contract parasites and all around graftsmen, how can sane voters take them seriously in their claim to curtail State expenses?

"Weak on this, its only State issue, it is not surprising that the national issue of free trade vs. protection should be resorted to to catch the unwary:

"The Republican party of Massachusetts, true to the industrial interests of the dominant wing of the capitalist class, wisely shapes its policy to conform to the material interests of the element it represents, leaving the middle-class interests of the capitalist class in the several States, who may have grievances and who seek relief through tariff revision, to get along as best they can.

"These interests of the middle class the Republican party ignores. The Democratic party, through its Bryans and Tom Johnsons, takes them up, seconded by the bogus Socialist party of this State, trailing as a third party, shouting for municipal and government ownership, with a piteous stock of Socialist phrases, which lure the discontented and the easily gulled.

"At this stage the Socialist Labor Party lights the political wilderness for the working class, who have nothing but their labor power to sell and receive but a wage; that these questions of economy of administration, free trade versus protection, government ownership or State capitalism are questions that affect their masters, who fleece the working class in the workshop, mine and factory under the capitalist system of wages; that whether there be an increase or decrease in the expenditures of government—city State or Nation—it either comes out of or stays in the coffers of the property-holding class, not the working class—the propertyless.

"This totality of wealth is produced by the working class, out of which they are robbed by the wage system.

"Since labor produces all wealth, the question for workingmen to consider is whether they shall live upon the producer's or the consumer's side.

"The Republican and Democratic parties and the bogus Socialist party treat it from the consumer's side.

"The Socialist Labor Party deals with it from the producer's standpoint, knowing that if the working class gets the

equivalent of the product it produces the consuming side of the question vanishes—like snow before the noonday sun, and until the working class gets the full product of what it produces there can be no industrial peace.

"Thus it will be seen that it is not economical administration of government, or want of it, nor a system of protection, relieved by free trade, that concerns the wage worker, but, first and foremost, the labor question from the standpoint of the producer—the working class—that demands solution; and since the Socialist Labor Party is the only party that places the labor question uppermost, we call upon the working class of Massachusetts and all other honest citizens to endorse its principles and vote for its candidates.

"Nothing short of the abolition of capitalism, with its wage system, and the rearing of the Socialist Republic will redound to the enduring advantage of wage workers and the rest of society."

The convention then placed in nomination the ticket at the head of this report.

The convention voted that the speakers and organizers of the party should oppose the caucus act (Luce law), and empowered the S. E. C. to fill any vacancy that may arise on the State ticket.

After remarks from various delegates on the situation in the State the convention adjourned sine die, with cheers for Revolutionary Socialism and its American exponent, the S. L. P.

### Press Committee.

### PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVE.

Throws Bogus Socialist Convention Into a Fit—Poor, Absurd Carey. (Special Correspondence Daily and Weekly People.)

Lawrence, Mass., Oct. 1.—Since coming to Lawrence, we have held two successful meetings, and intend to push the work here. We are to hold a rally in City Hall next Thursday, when Comrade John R. Oldham, of Lynn, will be the principal speaker.

While attending the State conference, Sunday, I strolled upstairs to the hall in which the Kangs, or bogus Socialists, were having their pow-wow; and not through any design of mine threw their conference into "hysterics."

It happened in this way: I walked into the hall and got well up front, listening to the discussion, when along came the sargeant-at-arms to know if I was a delegate. When I said "No," he said he was sorry, but he would have to ask me to go out. "I am a representative of the press," I replied, handing him my credential.

I supposed he would look it over and say: "All right!" but, instead, he asked if he could take it for a few minutes, to which I agreed, thinking he would show it to some committee; when, lo and behold! he went up to the chairman, who was taking a vote on some question.

"Just a minute," said the chairman, "I have a communication to read."

The bearer, Mr. Win. H. Carroll, is the accredited press agent of this paper. Any civility to him will be appreciated.

### "D. De Leon."

### "Editor Daily People."

As if a bombshell had been exploded in the hall, dozens sprang to their feet. Dr. Konikon was the first to get in a word. He raved about De Leon and insisted that I be put downstairs, where I belonged. Another delegate got the floor and said they were doing nothing to be ashamed of, and that I ought to be allowed to remain, but I was stopped by Carey, of armory building fame, getting the floor.

Poor Jim jumped at conclusions. He warned the "comrades" "not to be caught in a trap." The idea of people presenting such a communication before their body! Jim raved about The Daily People being a capitalistic press, a better capitalist paper than the Boston Globe!

Jim did not seem to realize that I was already in the hall, for he said the door was open, and any one could walk in.

The matter dropped then, and the sargeant-at-arms brought my credential, which I received with all the smiles possible for Avery to bestow upon him, while Chase and Carey glared over my way.

Poor Kangs, how easily they get excited!

W. H. Carroll.

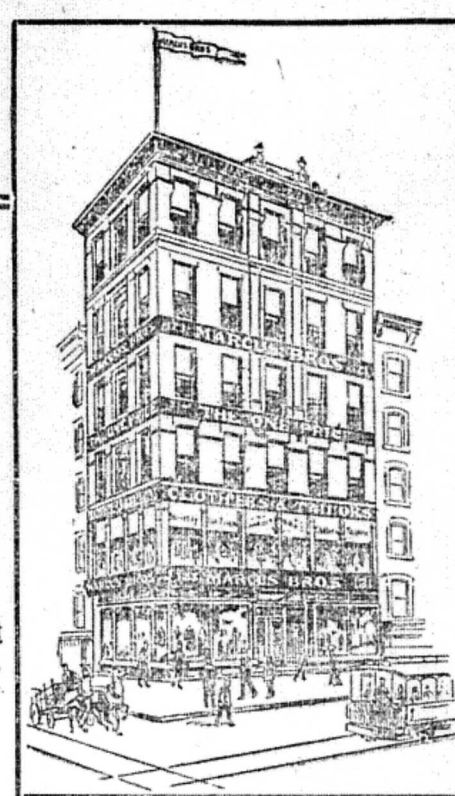
### BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

### NOTES

The prepaid blanks that were gotten out in the belief that such a plan would be the means of increasing the circulation of The Weekly People are proving a success in at least a few places. Last week we prophesied that the comrades of New York City would roll up a good list of subscribers, and the 87 new readers that were added to the list during the past week show that we were not mistaken. When it is considered that only about a dozen subscriptions came straggling in from New York City each week before this new plan was tried, the results for the week just ended are sufficient proof that a good plan has been hit upon and should be pushed. Think what it means to increase the circulation from 12 to 87 subscribers a week! And if each assembly district in the city does its share, as we believe it will, it should not be difficult to gain a hundred new readers every week.

A Party Press Committee, consisting of four comrades, was appointed by the County Committee in New York to systematize this work. The committee has mailed to each assembly district a list of the subscribers in their respective districts, asking that they look out for renewals. If most of the old readers are saved and a few new ones secured by every district, the 100 mark will be easily reached.

Brooklyn added 20 to its list. This figure is an improvement over what has been done, but can easily be doubled.



Established 1886.

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Send Your Orders Direct to New York.

We Prepay Express Charges Everywhere

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## MARCUS BROS.

New York Custom Tailors,

With a Perfect Mail-Order System, 121-123 Canal Street

To be smart, stylish and shape-retaining, clothes MUST be made to order, and to be well-fitting, must be made to the measurement of the man who is to wear them. Even the best ready-made clothes never fit properly, and quickly lose their shape and become "baggy." A man never appears or acts best in such clothes, and is unjust to himself when he wears them. We want to hear from men who want to break away from the ready-made habit and who object to the high prices demanded by most merchant tailors for made-to-order clothes. We have a splendid organization of expert cutters and tailors, and now do the biggest custom tailoring business in New York, simply because we give value, style and perfect fit.

### FOR THE FALL AND WINTER OF 1903

We Have All the Styles in

Suits and Overcoats \$15 AND UP. MADE TO ORDER, at

We send improved self-measurement blanks and full line of cloth samples, showing all that is newest, and best in English Tweeds, Scotch Cheviots, Serges, Cassimeres, Unfinished Worsteds, Tibets, Vicunas, Oxfordes and other staple and tested fabrics.

We made to order every kind of clothes a man wears.

We take all the risk. No fit, no pay, is the Marcus Bros. way every day. Return anything not satisfactory and we will refund the money.

MARCUS BROS., 121-123 Canal St., NEW YORK.

Sections outside of New York City that have bought blocks are commencing to send in favorable reports.

J. F. Stevens, of Section Boston, Mass., writes: "I am entirely out of prepaid subscription blanks. Please send me at once \$25 worth." This is his second order for that quantity, so it must be that the Boston comrades are successfully disposing of them.

Section Yonkers, N. Y., has taken prepaid blanks equal to three and a half blocks, and almost all the comrades there are helping to dispose of them.

Comrade Stodel of New Haven, Conn., writes: "New Haven will get to work in earnest and increase our subscription list. We held a very good meeting last week. The comrades came right to the line and bought four blocks right on the spot. We intend to do our share for the maintenance of the party press."

A sympathizer in Butte, Mont., orders \$50 worth of blocks and writes: "The circulation of the party press literature I consider essential and vital. Most of the orations and talks delivered in halls and on the streets lose their effect unless followed up by good reading matter. Some one of our party members has said that a meeting is not successful unless literature is sold and subscriptions received for the party press. The Weekly People is a great vehicle to convey to the workers the truth of Socialism. We fully endorse your plan of getting subscribers. Let the party members and those who sympathize with the cause buy the subscription blanks, and then find the subscribers."

The comrades all over the country should take hold of the prepaid blank scheme in the same spirit, as it is the best idea devised as yet. All haste. Let our motto be "Deeds, Not Words," and our burden will disappear.

Orders for blocks of prepaid blanks have also come in from Section Tacoma, Wash., 1; Minneapolis, Minn., 1; Chicago, 1; Sogertdale, O., 1; Roanoke, Va., 1; New Haven, Conn., 2; Rockville, Conn., 1; Schenectady N. Y., 2; Yonkers, N. Y., 12 blanks; Thirteenth and Fourteenth A. D., Brooklyn, 1 block; Thirty-fourth A. D., New York, 1; Fifth A. D., Brooklyn, 1; Comrade O'Shaughnessy of New York, 8 blanks, and Emil J. Kern, Socialist Educational Club, San Francisco, Cal., 1 block.

Comrade Kauffer of Red Lake Falls, Minn., sends in a list of 10 yearlies and gets a copy of Lissagary's "History of the Commune."

And from way up in Ymir, British Columbia, Comrade Charles Johnson sends 7 more yearlies.

J. L. Grant of Okanagan Falls, B. C., secured 10 readers for the monthly and 1 for the weekly.

Comrade Doherty of Fitchburg, Mass.,

declared his intention to hustle for subscribers a short time ago, and now sends in his first list of 17 for the monthly and 2 for the weekly.

James Carmichael of Greenwich, Conn., is not known to the circulation department but he must be a hustler, as his list contains 11 readers for The Weekly People. We wish to call attention to the fact that the last five comrades mentioned are located in cities and towns where there is no S. L. P. organization. All of which goes to show what one man can do with a little perseverance.

Five or more subscribers were sent in by the following comrades: For the weekly—F. Lombach, Boston, Mass., 9; M. Meyer, Detroit, Mich., 6; J. R. Murray, Detroit, Mich., 5; C. Schmidt, New Haven, Conn., 5; Chas. Pierson, Springfield, Ill., 12; R. Berdan, Paterson, N. J., 7; Fred Brown, Cleveland, O., 8; J. H. T. Juergens, Canton, O., 5; T. Barnett, Spokane, Wash., 8; Aug. Clever, Bradock, Pa., 6; G. L. Bryce, London, Ont., 5; Thirteenth A. D., New York, 19; A. Rosenblatt, New York, 8; M. Heyman, New York, 6; John Donahue, New York, 5; F. Raps, New York, 7. For the monthly—G. L. Bryce, London, Ont., 12; C. A. Anderson, Denver, Colo., 10; O. Beldner, Jamestown, N. Y., 6; J. M. Francis, Du Quoin, Ill., 6. Total—319 weeklies, 32 monthlies.

Only a third of the sections have bought blocks up to date. If the others will get a supply of them, too, then we will all pull together and make a still better showing than the above in the weeks to come.

### REVISIONISTS GETTING OUT.

Paris, Oct. 4.—The developments of the Social Democratic conference at Dresden are having a sequel which, possibly, will permanently affect the unity of the party. Several columns of the Vorwarts, the Social Democratic organ, are filled with protests and explanations from various Deputies belonging to the revisionist, or academic, section, who have been accused of heterodoxy.

Paster Goelre, one of these, has resigned his seat in the Reichstag owing to the distrust his comrades manifest of him. Herr Hildebrand, Deputy for Stuttgart, is expected to resign, while Herr Behel, the leader of the party, has summoned a private meeting of Social Democrats to discuss the situation of Herr Heine, one of the Deputies for Berlin, because he disavows belonging to the proletarian.

Workingmen's Mutual Sick and Benevolent Society meets every first and third Wednesday at 501 East Eighty-second street



# WOMAN UNDER SOCIALISM

By AUGUST BEBEL

Translated from the Original German of the Thirty.

Third Edition

By DANIEL DE LEON

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## PART II.

## WOMAN IN THE PRESENT—Continued.

Gradually a large portion of our municipalities are arriving at a desperate pass: they hardly know how to meet the increasing demands upon themselves. It is more particularly upon our rapidly growing large cities, and upon the localities situated in industrial districts, that the quickened increase of population makes a mass of demands, which the generally poor communities can come up to only by raising taxes and incurring debts. The budgets leap upward from year to year for school buildings, and street paving, for lighting, draining and water works; for sanitary, public and educational purposes; for the police and the administration. At the same time, the favorably situated minority makes the most expensive demands upon the community. It demands higher institutions of education, theatres, the opening of particularly fine city quarters with lighting, pavement, etc., to match. However just the majority may complain of the preference, it lies in the very nature of modern affairs. The minority has the power and uses it to satisfy its social wants as much as possible at the expense of the collectivity. In and of themselves nothing can be said against these heightened social wants; they denote progress; the fault is only that their satisfaction falls mainly to the lot of the property classes, while all others should share them. A further evil lies in that often the administration is not the best, and yet is expensive. The officials often are inadequate; they are not sufficiently equipped for the many-sided demands made upon them, demand that often presuppose thorough knowledge. The members of the Municipal Boards have generally so much to do and to attend to in their own private affairs that they are unable to make the sacrifices demanded for the full exercise of these public duties. Often are these posts used for the promotion of private interests, to the serious injury of those of the community. The results fall upon the taxpayers. Modern society cannot think of undertaking a thorough change in these conditions. It is powerless and helpless. It would have to remove itself, and that, of course, it will not. Whatever the manner in which taxes are imposed, dissatisfaction increases steadily. In a few decades, most of our municipalities will be unable to satisfy their needs under their present form of administration and of raising revenues. On the municipal as well as on the national field, the need of a radical change is manifest: it is upon the municipalities that the largest social demands are made: it is society in need: it is the kernel from which, so soon as the will and the power shall be there, the social change will radiate. How can justice be done to-day, when private interests dominate and the interests of the commonwealth are made subservient?

Such, in short, is the state of things in the nation and in the municipality. They are both the reflection of the economic life of society.

The struggle for existence in our economic life grows daily more violent. The war of all against all has broken out with virulence; it is conducted pitilessly, often regardless of the weapon used. The well-known French expression: "c'est la vie, que se m'y mette." (Get away, that I may step in) is carried out in practice with vigorous elbowing, pushing, and pinching. The weaker must yield to the stronger. Where physical strength—which here is the power of money, of property—does not suffice, the most cunning and unworthy means are resorted to. Lying, swindle, deceit, forgery, perjury—the very blackest crimes are often committed in order to reach the coveted object. As in this struggle for existence one individual transgresses against the other, the same happens with class against class, sex against sex, age against age. Profit is the sole regulator of human feelings; all other considerations must yield. Thousands upon thousands of workmen and workwomen are, the moment profit demands it, thrown upon the sidewalk, and, after their last savings have been spent, turned to public charity or forced to emigrate. Workmen travel, so to speak, in herds from place to place, criss-cross the country, and are regarded by "decent" society with all the more fear and horror, seeing that the continuity of their enforced idleness deteriorates their external appearance, and, as a consequence, demoralizes them internally. Decent society has no inkling of what it means to be forced, for months at a stretch, to be denied the simplest exigencies of order and cleanliness, to wander from place to place with a hungry stomach, and to earn, generally, nothing but ill-considered fear and contempt, especially from those quarters that are the very props of this system. The families of these wretches suffer all along almost distress—a distress that not infrequently drives the parents, out of desperation, to frightful crimes upon their own children and themselves. The last years have furnished numerous shocking instances of whole families falling a prey to murder and suicide. Let one instance do for many. The private correspondent, S., in Berlin, 45 years of age, with a still handsome wife 39 years old, and a daughter of 12, is without work and starving. The wife decides, with the consent of her husband, to turn prostitute. The police gets wind thereof. The wife is placed under moral control. The family, overcome with shame and desperate, agree, all three, to poison themselves, and carry out their resolve on March 1, 1883. A few days before, the leading circles of Berlin celebrated great court festivities at which hundreds of thousands were squandered.

Such are the shocking contrasts of modern society—and yet we live in "the best of all possible worlds." Berlin has since then often witnessed the holocaust of whole families due to material want. In 1894 the spectacle was frequent, to an extent that called forth general horror; for the instances were few, reported from large and small towns within and without Germany. This murder and suicide of whole families is a phenomenon peculiar to modern times, and an eloquent sign of the sorry economic state that society is in.

This general want also drives women and girls in increasing numbers into the arms of prostitution. Demoralization and crime are heaped up, and assume the most manifold forms. The only thing that prospers in the jails, penitentiaries and so-called houses of correction, no longer able to accommodate the mass that is sent to them. The crimes of all sorts and their increase are intimately connected with the economic state of society—a fact, however, that the latter will not have. Like the serpent, it sticks its head in the sand, to avoid having to admit the threatening state of things, and it lies to the point of deceiving itself into the belief that the fault lies with the laziness of the workmen, with their love of pleasure, and with their irreligiosity. This is a self-deception of the most dangerous, or a hypocrisy of the most repulsive sort. The more unfavorable the state of society is for the majority, all the more numerous and serious are the crimes committed. The struggle for existence assumes its rudest and most violent aspect: it transfers man into conditions where each sees a mortal enemy in the other. The social bonds become looser every day.

The ruling classes, who do not probe matters to the bottom, or do not like to, seek to meet the evil after their own fashion. If poverty and want, and, as a result therefrom, demoralization and crime increase, the source of the evil is not searched after, so that it may be stopped; as the products of the conditions are punished. The more gigantic

the evils grow, and the numbers of evil-doers multiply in proportion, proportionately severe penalties and persecutions are deemed necessary. It is sought to drive out the devil with Beelzebub. Prof. Haeckel also considers it proper to proceed against criminals with the severest punishments possible, and that capital punishment, in particular, be stringently applied. By this stand the Professor places himself in sweet accord with the reactionists of all shades, who otherwise are mortally opposed to him. Haeckel is of the opinion that incorrigible scape-graces must be uprooted like weeds that take from plants light, air and space. Had Haeckel turned his mind slightly toward social, instead of engaging it wholly with natural science, he would know that these criminals could, in most instances, be transformed into useful members of human society, provided society offered them the requisite conditions of existence. He would also find that the annihilation of individual criminals or the rendering of them harmless, prevents as little the commission of fresh crimes in society, as the removal of weeds on a field would prevent their returning if the roots and seeds are not likewise destroyed. Absolutely to prevent the forming of harmful organisms in Nature is a feat man never will be able to achieve but to so improve his own social system, a system produced by himself, that it may afford favorable conditions of life for all, and furnish to each equal freedom to unfold, to the end that they no longer need suffer hunger, or be driven to satisfy their desire for property, or their ambition at the expense of others—that is possible. Let the cause of the crimes be studied, and let that be removed; then will the crimes themselves be wiped out.

Those who would remove crimes by removing the causes thereof, cannot, as a matter of course, sympathize with a plan of brutal suppression. They cannot prevent society from protecting itself after its own fashion against the criminals, whom it cannot allow a free hand; but we demand all the more urgently the radical reformation of society, i. e., the removal of the causes of crime.

The connection between social conditions, on the one hand, and evil-doing and crimes, on the other, has been frequently established by statisticians and sociologists. One of the misdeeds nearest at hand—one that, all Christian charitable tenets to the contrary notwithstanding, modern society regards as a misdemeanor—is begging, especially during hard times. On that subject, the statistics of the Kingdom of Saxony inform us that, in the measure in which the last industrial crisis increased—a crisis that began in Germany in 1890, and whose end is not yet in sight—the number of persons also increased who were punished for begging. In 1889, there were 8,566 persons punished for this crime in the Kingdom of Saxony; in 1890, there were 8,315; in 1891, there were 10,075; and in 1892 the figures rose to 13,120—quite an increase. Mass-improvement on one side, swelling affluence on the other—such is the sign-manual of our age. In Austria, in 1873, there was one pauper to every 724 persons; in 1882, to every 622 persons. Crimes and misdemeanors show similar tendency. In Austria-Hungary, in 1874, there were 308,605 persons sentenced in the criminal courts; in 1892, their number was 600,000. In the German Empire, in 1882, there were 329,068 persons sentenced for crimes and misdemeanors under the laws of the land; that is to say, to every 10,000 inhabitants of twelve years and over there were 103.2 criminals; in 1892, the number of criminals was 422,327, or 143.3—an increase of 39 per cent. Among the persons punished, there were, for crimes and misdemeanors against property:—

| Year.      | Total.  | To Every 10,000 Inhabitants, 12 Years of Age and Over. |
|------------|---------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 1882 ..... | 169,334 | 53.0                                                   |
| 1891 ..... | 196,437 | 55.8                                                   |

We think these figures speak volumes. They show how the deterioration of social conditions intensify and promote poverty, want, misdemeanors and crimes.

The basis of our social state is the capitalist system of production. On it modern society rests. All social, all political institutions are results and fruits of that system. It is the ground from which the whole social and political superstructure, together with its bright and dark sides, have sprung up. It influences and dominates the thoughts and feelings and actions of the people who live under it. Capital is the leading power in the State and in Society: the capitalist is the ruler of the propertyless, whose labor-power he buys for his use, and at a price, that, like all other merchandise, is governed by supply and demand and oscillates now above, then below the cost of reproduction. But the capitalist does not buy labor-power out of "sweet charity," in order to do a favor to the workmen, although he often so pretends. He buys it for the purpose of obtaining surplus wealth from the labor of the workmen, which he then pockets under the name of profit, interest, house and ground rent. This surplus wealth, squeezed out of the workmen, and which in so far as the capitalist does not squander it in dissipation, crystallizes in his hands into more capital, puts him in a condition to steadily enlarge his plant, improve the process of production, and occupy increased labor forces. That, at the same time, enables him to step up before his weaker competitors, like a mailed knight before an unarmed pedestrian, and to destroy them. This unequal struggle between large and small capital spreads amain, and, as the cheapest labor-power, next to that of children and lads, woman plays therein a role of increasing importance. The result is the ever sharper division of a smaller minority of mighty capitalists and a mass of capital-less male and female lack-alls whose only resource is the daily sale of their labor-power. The middle class arrives hereby at a plight that grows ever graver. One field of industry after another, where small production still predominated, is seized and occupied by capitalist ends. The competition of capitalists among themselves compels them to explore ever newer fields of exploitation. Capital goes about "like a roaring lion, seeking whom it may devour." The smaller and weaker establishments are destroyed; if their owners fail to save themselves upon some new field—a feat that becomes ever harder and less possible—then they sink down into the class of the wage earners, or of Catilinarians. All efforts to prevent the downfall of handicraft and of the middle class by means of institutions and laws, borrowed from the lumber-room of the musty past, prove utterly ineffective. They may enable one or another to deceive himself on his actual condition; but soon the illusion vanishes under the heavy weight of facts. The process of absorption of the small by the large takes its course with all the power and pitilessness of a law of Nature, and the process is sensible to the feeling and the sight of all.

In the period between 1875-1882, the number of small industries decreased in Prussia by 39,655, although the population increased in this period by about two million heads. The number of workmen employed in small industries sank, during that time, from 57.6 per cent., to 54.9 per cent. The industrial statistics for 1895 will furnish much more drastic figures. The development of large production stands in close relation to the development of steam machine and steam horse-power. And what is the picture presented by these? Prussia had:—

|                               | 1878.  | 1893.                   |
|-------------------------------|--------|-------------------------|
| Stationary steam boilers..... | 32,411 | 53,024 + 63.6 per cent. |
| Stationary steam engines..... | 29,893 | 53,092 + 77.6 per cent. |
| Movable machines.....         | 5,536  | 15,725 + 184 per cent.  |

The Kingdom of Saxony had:—

|                               | 1861.  | 1891.                   |
|-------------------------------|--------|-------------------------|
| Stationary steam engines..... | 1,003  | 8,075 + 700 per cent.   |
| Horse-power .....             | 15,633 | 160,772 + 922 per cent. |

In 1861, a steam engine in Saxony had, on an average, a 15.5 horse-power; in 1891, it had 19. All Germany had in 1878 about three million horse-power in operation in industry; in 1894, about five million. Austria had in 1873 in round figures 336,000 horse-power; in 1893, about 2,150,000. Steam power spreads daily, and stronger steam machines

As early as the days of Plato were the consequences of such conditions understood. He writes: "A nation in which classes exist, is not one, but two: one class is made up of the poor, the other of the rich, both living together, yet on the watch against each other. In the end, the ruling class is unable to conduct a war, because it would then have to avail itself of the masses, whom, armed, it fears more than the enemy himself." Plato, "The Republic." Aristotle says: "Widespread poverty is an evil, inasmuch as it is hardly possible to prevent such people from becoming lawless of sedition"; Aristotle, "Politics."

"Natürliche Schöpfungsgeschichte."

Similarly Plato in "The Republic": "Crimes have their roots in want of culture, in bad education and bad social institutions." Evidently, Plato understood the nature of society better than one of his learned successors twenty-three hundred years later,—not a cheering contemplation.

In the census of German industrial statistics, every employer is placed under the head of "small producer" who employs less than five persons

drive out weaker ones—large production drives out small. The fact is shown emphatically in the industries in which steam has become the general power, the brewery industry, for instance. In the German brewery tax department, exclusive of Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden and Alsace-Lorraine, there were:—

| Year.        | Breweries in Operation. | Industrially Operated. | Output.          |
|--------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| 1873 .....   | 13,561                  | 10,927                 | 19,654,900 hl.   |
| 1891-2 ..... | 8,460                   | 7,571                  | 33,171,100 hl.   |
|              | 5,101                   | 3,356                  | 13,516,200 hl.   |
|              | Decrease                | Decrease               | Increase         |
|              | = 38 per cent.          | = 31.1 per cent.       | = 68.8 per cent. |

The breweries in general, this table shows, had decreased during this period 38 per cent., the industrially operated ones 31.1 per cent.; the output, however, had increased 68.8 per cent. The giant concerns increased at the expense of the middle and small ones. The identical development is going on in all countries of civilization, in all industries capitalistically operated. Let us now take up the brandy distilleries. In all the eight provinces of Prussia, there were in operation:—

| Year.         | Distilleries.  | Consumed in Distillery, Brandy (Double Quintal). |
|---------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 1831 .....    | 13,806         | 1,736,458                                        |
| 1880-87 ..... | 5,814          | 2,518,478                                        |
|               | 7,992          | 782,020                                          |
|               | Decrease       | Increase                                         |
|               | = 38 per cent. | = 68 per cent.                                   |

Similar results are revealed in the coal and the mineral mining industries of the German Empire. In the former, the number of leading concerns—623 in number between the years 1871-1875—dropped to 406 in 1889, but the output increased simultaneously from 34,485,400 tons to 67,342,200 tons, and the average number of employees rose from 172,074 to 239,954. In the latter, the average number of leading establishments between 1871-1875, was 3,034, with an average force of 277,878 hands, that turned out 61,056,900 tons; in 1889, the number of leading establishments had dropped to 1,962, while the average force had risen to 368,896 hands, and the output to 99,414,100 tons. We see that in the coal mine industry the number of concerns decreased during that period 35 per cent., while the number of employees rose 40 per cent., and production as much as 95.2 per cent. Similarly in the mineral mining industry. Here the number of establishments decreased 35.3 per cent., while the number of workmen employed rose 33 per cent., and production 94.7 per cent. A smaller but much richer number of employers now confronted a greatly swollen number of proletarians. Nor does this technical revolution proceed in industry alone: it is also going on in the department of transportation and communication. German commerce had upon the seas:—

| Year.      | Sailing Vessels. | Tonnage. | Crews.   |
|------------|------------------|----------|----------|
| 1871 ..... | 4,372            | 900,361  | 34,739   |
| 1893 ..... | 2,742            | 725,182  | 17,522   |
|            | 1,630            | 175,179  | 17,317   |
|            | Decrease         | Decrease | Decrease |

Sail navigation, we see, declines perceptibly, but in so far as it continues to exist, the tonnage of vessels increases, and the force of the crews decreases. In 1871, there came to every one sailing vessel 205.9 tons and 7.9 crew; in 1893, however, the average tonnage per sailing vessel was 271.7 and only a crew 6.4 strong. A different picture is offered by the German ocean steamship navigation. Germany had:—

| Year.      | Steamers.      | Tonnage. | Crews.  |
|------------|----------------|----------|---------|
| 1871 ..... | 147            | 81,994   | 4,736   |
| 1893 ..... | 888            | 786,397  | 24,113  |
|            | Increase ..... | 839      | 704,403 |
|            |                |          | 19,377  |

We see that, not only did the number of steamers rise considerably, but that their tonnage increased still more; on the other hand, the force of the crews had relatively decreased. In 1871, steamers had on an average a 558 tonnage, with a 32.1 crew; in 1893 they had a 797.5 tonnage and only a 24.5 crew. It is an economic law that the number of workmen decreases everywhere with the concentration of industry, while, relatively to the whole population, wealth concentrates in ever fewer hands, and the number of employers, rendered unable to hold their own and driven into bankruptcy by the process of concentration, mounts ever higher.

In the eight old provinces of Prussia, the population increased 43 per cent. during 1853-1890. But the incomes in the several grades rose in the following rates:—

| Incomes.                   | Increased     |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| Up to 3,000 marks .....    | 42 per cent.  |
| 3,000—36,000 marks .....   | 333 per cent. |
| 36,000—60,000 marks .....  | 590 per cent. |
| 60,000—120,000 marks ..... | 835 per cent. |
| Over 120,000 marks .....   | 942 per cent. |

The number of incomes up to 3,000 marks increased exactly with the population; it would, however, have lagged behind it if, within the period of 1853-1890, there had not been an extraordinary increase of national, State, municipal and private officials, the large majority of whose incomes falls below 3,000 marks. On the other hand, the number of large incomes has risen beyond all proportion, although, during the period under consideration, there was not yet any provision in Prussia making the correct estimate of incomes obligatory. This was introduced in 1891. The actual increase of incomes was, accordingly, much larger than the figures indicate. As stated before, the concentration of wealth, on the one side, is paralleled with mass-proletarianization, on the other, and also with swelling figures of bankruptcy. During the period of 1880-1889, the number of bankruptcy cases, adjudicated by law, averaged, in Germany, 4,885 a year; it rose to 5,908 in 1890; to 7,234 in 1891; and to 7,358 in 1892. These figures do not include the large number of bankruptcies that did not reach the courts, the assets not being large enough to cover the costs; neither are included among them those that were settled out of court between the debtors and their creditors.

The same picture that is presented by the economic development of Germany is presented by that of all industrial countries of the world. All nations of civilization are endeavoring to become industrial States. They wish to produce, not merely for the satisfaction of their own domestic wants, but also for exportation. Hence the absolute propriety of no longer speaking of "national" but of "international" economy. It is the world's market that now regulates the price of numberless products of industry and agriculture, and that controls the social position of nations. The productive domain, that, in the near future, will dominate the world's market is that of the United States—a quarter from which is now proceeding the principal impetus toward revolutionizing the relations of the world's market, and, along therewith, all bourgeois society. According to the census of 1890, the capital invested in industry in the United States has risen to 6,524 million dollars, as against 2,790 million in 1880, an increase of 136 per cent. The value of the industrial products rose during that period from 5,369 million dollars to 9,370 million, or 75 per cent. in round figures, while the population increased only 25 per cent. The United States has reached a point of development where it must export a large mass of products in order to be able to continue producing in sufficient quantities. Instead of importing articles of industry from Europe, these will henceforth be ex-

Clemens Heles: "Die grossen Einkommen in Deutschland."

Clemens Heles, ubi supra.

According to the census of 1900, the capital invested in industry was 8,851 million dollars—an increase over 1890 of 3,327 million; and the value of the industrial products was 12,016 million dollars—an increase over 1890 of 2,646 million.—THE TRANSLATOR.

ported in large volumes, thereby upsetting commercial relations everywhere. What pass has been reached there is indicated by the mammoth struggles between Capital and Labor, by the distress of the masses that has lasted years, and by the colossal increase of bankruptcy during the last crisis. In 1879, 1880 and 1881 the sum absorbed in bankruptcies ran up to 82 million dollars in round figures; in 1890 the amount was 190 million dollars, and in 1891 it rose to 331 million dollars. An instance will illustrate the gigantic measure of the concentration of capital in that country. In 1870, there were in the United States 2,817 woolen mills, in which 96 million dollars were invested as capital; in 1890 the number of these mills had sunk to 1,312, but the capital invested had risen to 136 million. In 1870, on an average, \$34,000 sufficed to establish a woolen mill; in 1890, not less than \$102,000 was requisite. The increased demands upon capital forces the building of stock corporations, which, in turn, promote the concentration still more. Where the powers of a single capitalist do not suffice, several of them join; they appoint technical overseers, who are well paid, and they pocket, in the form of dividends, the profits which the workmen must raise. The restlessness of industry reaches its classic form in the stock corporation, which demonstrates how useless the person of the capitalist has become as a leader of industry.

Seeing that this process of development and concentration is proceeding equally in all leading countries, the inevitable results of the anarchic method of production is "over-production," the stoppage of trade, the crisis.

Accordingly, the crisis is a consequence of the absence of any means whatever whereby at any time the actual demand for certain goods can be gauged and controlled. There is no power in bourgeois society able to regulate production as a whole; the customers are spread over too vast an area; then also, their purchasing power, upon which depends their power of consumption, is affected by a number of causes, beyond the control of the individual producer. Moreover, along with each individual producer, are a number of others, whose productive powers and actual yield also are unknown to him. Each strives, with all the means at his command—cheap prices, advertisements, long credit, drummers, also secret and crafty detraction of the quality of the goods of his competitor, the last of which is a measure that flourishes particularly at critical moments—to drive all other competitors from the field. Production is wholly left to accident and to the judgment of individuals. Accident often is more unfavorable than otherwise. Every capitalist must produce a certain quantity of goods, in order that he may exist; he is, however, driven to increase his output, partly because his increase of revenues depend upon that, partly also because upon that depend his prospects of being able to overcome his competitors, and keep the field all to himself. For a while, the output is safe; the circumstance tends to expansion and increased production. But prosperous times do not tempt one capitalist alone; they tempt them all. Thus production rises far above demand, and suddenly the market is found overstocked. Sales stop; prices fall; and production is curtailed. The curtailment of production in any one branch implies a diminished demand for workmen, the lowering of wages and a retrenchment of consumption in the ranks of labor. A further stoppage of production and business in other departments is the necessary consequence. Small producers of all sorts—traders, saloonkeepers, bakers, butchers, etc.—whose customers are chiefly workmen, lose the profitable sale of their goods and likewise land in distress.

The way in which such a crisis works appears from a census on the unemployed which the Social Democratic Party of Hamburg undertook on February 14, 1894. Of 53,756 workmen who were interrogated, and of whom 34,647 were married, with an aggregate family dependents of 138,851, there were 18,422 who, during the last year, had been idle a total of 191,013 weeks; 5,084 persons had been idle from 1 to 5 weeks; 8,741 from 6 to 10 weeks; 1,446 from 11 to 15 weeks; 984 from 16 to 20 weeks; 2,167 more than 20 weeks. These are workmen, who wished to work, but who, in this best of all possible worlds, could find no work. The sorry plight of these people may be imagined.

Again, one industry furnishes its raw material to another; one depends upon the other; it follows that all must suffer and pay for the blows that fall upon any. The circle of participants and sufferers spreads ever wider. A number of obligations, assumed in the hope of a long continuance of prosperity, cannot be met, and thus new fuel is added to the conflagration of the crisis, whose flames rise higher from month to month. An enormous mass of stored-up goods, tools, machinery, becomes almost worthless. The goods are got rid of at great sacrifices. Not only their proprietor is thereby ruined, but also dozens of others who are thereby likewise forced to give up their goods under cost. During the crisis itself, the method of production is all along improved with the view of meeting future competition; but this only prepares the ground for new and still worse crises. After the crisis has lasted years, after the surplusage of goods has been gradually done away with through sales at ruinous prices, through retrenchment of production, and through the destruction of smaller concerns, society slowly begins to recover again. Demand rises, and production follows suit—slowly at first and cautious, but, with the continuance of prosperity, the old vertigo sets in anew. Everyone is anxious to recover what he lost, and expects to be under cover before the next crisis breaks in. Nevertheless, seeing that all capitalists foster the identical thought, and that each one improves his plant so as to head off the others, the catastrophe is soon brought on again and with all the more fatal effect. Innumerable establishments rise and fall like balls at a game, and out of such continuous ups and downs flows the wretched state of things that is witnessed at all crises. These crises crowd upon one another in the measure that large production increases, and the competitive struggle—not between individuals only, but between whole nations—becomes sharper. The scrambling for customers, on a small scale, and for markets on a large one, gains in fierceness, and ends finally in great losses. Goods and implements are heaped mountain high, yet the masses of the people suffer hunger and want.

The autumn of the year 1890 brought new proof of the correctness of this outline. After a long series of years of business depression, during which, however, large capitalist development was steadily progressing, an improvement in our economic life set in during 1887-8, stimulated in no slight degree by the extensive changes introduced in our army and navy systems. The upward movement continued during 1889 and up into the first quarter of 1890. During this period, a number of new establishments began to crop up everywhere in several fields of industry; a large number of others were enlarged and improved to the highest point of technical perfection, and their capacity greatly increased. In the same measure that this large capitalist development progressed, a larger and ever larger number of establishments passed from the hands of individual capitalists into stock corporations—a change that ever is more or less connected with an increase of production. The new issues, that, as a result of these combinations and due also to the increase of the public debt, were contracted in the international money market, ran up in 1887 to about 4,000 million marks; in 1888, to 5,500 million; and in 1889, to even 7,000 million. On the other hand, the capitalists of all countries were endeavoring to "regulate" prices and production by means of national and international agreements. Rings and Trusts sprang up like mushrooms over night. The majority, often all the capitalists concerned in the more important branches of production, formed syndicates, by means of which prices were fixed, and production was to be regulated by the light of accurate statistical information. Over-production was thus to be prevented. A marvelous monopolization of industry, such as had never been seen, was thus achieved in the interest of the capitalists and at the expense of the workmen, and of the consumers in general. For a while it seemed as if capital had come into possession of the means that enabled it to control the market in all directions, to the injury of the public and to its own greater glory. But appearances deceived. The laws of capitalist production proved themselves stronger than the shrewdest representatives of the system who imagined they held in their hands the power to regulate it. The crisis set in. One of the largest international business houses of England fell and involved a number of others in its fall. All exchanges and markets—of London, Paris, Vienna and Berlin, as far as St. Petersburg, New York and Calcutta—shook and trembled. It had again been shown that the profoundest calculations prove deceptive, and that capitalist society cannot escape its fate.

To be Continued.

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## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888.....2,069  
In 1892.....21,157  
In 1896.....36,564  
In 1900.....34,191  
In 1902.....53,617

## THE CLOVEN HOOF PEEPS OUT.

In view of the visible drawing together, now going on, between the remnants of Populism, the Hearst movement and the rational elements of the so-called Socialist party, certain utterances of ex-Senator Marion Butler of North Carolina are of much interest, and not a little significant.

The ex-Populist Senator, who is chairman of the National Populist Committee, being asked some questions on the probable stand of Populism at the next Presidential election made a series of utterances. He said:

"The main feature of the platform will be national ownership of the railroads, the means of carrying on commerce for which the Constitution provides Government control."

In other words, the element for which, in a broad sense, ex-Senator Butler speaks is, intellectually and aspirationally, behind even the Revolutionary Fathers. Framers of constitutions and builders of states ever are subject to the economic limitations of their times. As such, the Revolutionary Fathers were not and could not be Socialists. Neither the hugeness of the means of production nor the plentifulness of the wealth then possible could open the vista of Socialism. But the bourgeois element that made the Revolution and reared this Republic found themselves in such exceptionally favorable conditions that their aspirations were purer and their vision clearer than was the case with the revolutionary bourgeois anywhere else. Hence more than one of their utterances and institutions form direct links in the social evolutionary chain. One of these institutions is the clause in the Constitution that confers upon the Federal Government the POWER TO REGULATE COMMERCE. This expression is a bud of the Socialist rose, now unfolding. It matters not that the present and developed bourgeois can not conceive of "commerce" without "cheating"; it matters not that the two terms are wholly synonymous in his own mind. His perverted notions do not alter facts. Commerce does not necessarily imply the sale of both the article and of the purchaser. It has come to mean that in the bourgeois world. It does not mean so in its essence. Commerce means exchange of value for value, of service for service. The proper exchange of these things is impossible except in the Socialist Republic. Though hampered by the economic conditions of early bourgeois society, the Revolutionary Fathers projected themselves far into the future when they vested the Federal Government with the power to "regulate commerce." The clause is born of the instinctive sense that competition is national suicide, and must be eventually put an end to. That clause is the first legislative enactment in existence that squarely looks to the Socialist Republic. It implies, not the national control of any one branch of industry, like the railroads, but the collective ownership of all the land needed on which and all the capital requisite with which to produce and exchange wealth. In other words, it implies the abolition of classes and the reign of Socialism.

Having missed the meaning of the Federal Constitution, it is not strange that Populist Butler goes further in his error, and that he puts upon that Constitutional clause an interpretation abhorrent to the spirit and the knowledge that gave it birth, but wholly in keeping with the immoral spirit of full-blown capitalism. He says:

"The stockholders of the railroads, I am sure, would welcome such Government ownership. THEY WOULD GLADLY EXCHANGE THEIR STOCK WITH DOUBTFUL DIVIDENDS FOR

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES WHICH WOULD GIVE THEM A CERTAIN INCOME. I do not believe that THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD HESITATE TO PAY FOR THE WATER IN THEM."

Here we have in full view the bourgeois cloven hoof of "national ownership," which all parties, except the Socialist Labor Party, are more or less favoring. "Dividends," that is plunder from the railroad operators is to be guaranteed to the stockholders, and the plunder is to be intensified by making even the watered stock, that shameless capitalist swindle, the basis of fuller dividends! Not only are the people to pay the railroad kings for the actual stolen property that these hold; the people are to pay them for their inflated robberies, and the people are to pay them a premium, dividends, thereon!

Chairman Butler utters a superfluous utterance when he closes his declaration with:

"This Government ownership of the means of transportation should not be confounded with Socialism. It has no relation to Socialism."

Indeed it has no relation to Socialism—nor to the clause in the Constitution either, authorizing the Government to "regulate commerce." Neither the one nor the other contemplated the reduction of the American people to serfs of the capitalist globe.

## THE MILLER CASE.

When the thoughts of great men fall into the hands of little men a mess is the inevitable result. And so when a great Cause falls into the hands of the perversely ignorant and the ignorantly perverse. The Cause of Labor, the Cause of Organized Labor, is supremely great. What becomes of it in the hands of the Gomperses, the Mitchells and such other lieutenants of the capitalist class is illustrated by the present Miller Case.

Organized on sound and self-respecting principles, and accordingly conducted, Labor, every atom of it, could be in one camp. That camp would contain all that is worth saving in the nation. Say that a combined hurricane, tidal-wave and earthquake were to destroy and swallow up the existing wealth of the land, would the nation go to ruin? No! Who would place it again upon its feet? Why, Labor! That test is enough to denote the rights and the consideration due to the camp of Organized Labor. All other elements are worthless like chaff.

Organized Labor, accordingly, deserves sole and only consideration. It carries on its back the nation's grandeur. Should not it dictate? Does it? And, to the extent that what is to-day called "Organized Labor" attempts to, what figure does it cut? The Miller Case is illustrative.

It goes without saying that all the employees in a shop should be united in one body. Where there is one outside, the body can not act with that unity that is necessary for success. Theoretically, that the Union in question demands Miller's entrance into that body, or his expulsion from the shop is correct. If correct, why then endeavoring now to yank Miller out on charges affecting an illegal marriage twenty years ago, in other words on wholly different grounds? The present attitude of the Union is an abandonment of its original ground. It thereby betrays the falsity of the original theory from which it pretended to proceed. And thereby the Union shows itself, not a Union of Labor, not a bona fide Labor Organization, anything but that—and is treated accordingly.

And there's the rub. Would a bona fide Union have to curry favors from a capitalist Government? Would bona fide labor representatives have to beg interviews from capitalist Chief Magistrates? Surely not! Bona fide Unionism could not exist one-quarter of the time that the present pure and simple Unions have existed, and yet leave extant capitalism, with its Government and its improprieties.

Unionism, such as the Gomperses and other lackeys of capitalism understand the thing, is a beggar. Beggars cringe and wabble.

Unionism, such as the bona fide Labor movement understands and needs and will assuredly build the thing, is manly. When it demands, it demands its rights. Being soundly and honestly poised it will never demand in vain. It knows how to enforce its will.

## WHICH IS IT?

The following is a news item from Lincoln, Neb.:

"The pastors of the larger Lincoln churches have signed an ironclad agreement intended to drive out the small church and bring greater revenues to the larger, longer established house of

worship. The agreement is aimed at the exclusion of several projected new parishes.

"The Lincoln ministers take the stand that the field is already crowded. One of the ministers admitted frankly that the organization has all the features and aims of the big trusts incorporated under the New Jersey law. 'Too many ministers are working for small salaries,' he declared. 'Congregations are too small; the salaries of the best ministers are too small. A remedy is the abolition of the small churches and congregations.'"

## Is this a Trust or is it a Union?

If it is a Trust, is it not in confirmation of the Socialist position that as the American Church of two generations ago styled itself the "bulwark of chattel slavery," so may the American Church of this generation be styled the "bulwark of wage-slavery"? If it is a Trust, it is an admission on the part of these clergymen that their ministry is a business, and their pulpit a counter over which merchandise is retailed, as over any other counter.

If it is a Union, is it not in order to have the anti-Trust Sherman Act set in motion against the gentlemen? Is not their conduct "in restraint of trade"? Should not a Danbury blanket injunction be issued against them?

Again, if it is a Trust, should not the President cause the Attorney General to bring an action under the Federal Act under which the action was brought against the Northern Securities? And should not the stock of the new Trust be listed on the Stock Exchange, either among "inside" or "outside" or curb securities?

If it is a Union, it could only be of the "pure and simple" Union,—where are its walking delegates, its Murphys, Neidigs, Parkses? Or are these yet to be developed?

All these are thrilling questions. Not the curious merely, the serious also are anxiously looking for an answer.

## SANITARY INJUNCTIONS, NOW.

A man may do wrong; an organization may tolerate wrong; and yet the one and the other may be pure. The test is their attitude on the wrongful act. If pure, they will admit the act openly; there will be no attempt at concealment, doubling or quibbling. If such a case while their judgment would be condemned, their motives would be respected. Otherwise if impurity is the motive. Knowing themselves guilty, such organizations and individuals will seek to lie low and slink off in the darkness, like the sneak thief. The guilty conscience seeks concealment. Judged by these unquestionable principles, the Volkszeitung Corporation party, that styles itself Social Democratic Party, stands again convicted of corruption, of base betrayal of the working class.

Two of its shining lights, L. B. Bondin, alias Bondjionoff, alias heaven only knows what, and Simon Pollock—both of the gentlemen habitual stars on the political ticket of the Volkszeitung Corporation Party, both of them, as a matter of course, flannel-mouthed slanderers of the Socialist Labor Party—figure just now in a typical role. In the capacity of notary public and lawyer, the two worthies figure in the proceedings of a capitalist tailoring firm securing an INJUNCTION against its employees, the Ladies' Waistmakers Union; as fit candle-holders and employees of the Volkszeitung Corporation Party, the Social Democracy, they are lying low and trying to hide their malfeasance, while pocketing their Judas pence; and finally, the Volkszeitung Corporation Party helps them to conceal the facts, finds "excuses" for their crime, and keeps them on its ticket!

Thus the story of Morris-Eichmann and the Army building Carey are repeated, underscored and refreshed. No doubt we shall presently be told that the Bondjionoff-Pollock injunction against the Waistmakers Union is but a "sanitary injunction," and like the brazen Social Democratic corruptionists that the crew are, they will, while slandering the S. L. P. as "Union wreckers" for its fearless denunciation of the union-wrecking fakirs, pocket all the fees they can from the injunction-suing capitalist. No doubt the viper's hiss will resound all the louder from the Social Democratic camp; all the louder seeing that The People's exposure of the scamps compels them to raise their "ante" of hush-money to the Volkszeitung. But be that as it may, the Socialist Labor Party knows nothing would suit the capitalist class better than to have Socialism preached in the abstract and conceal the labor-skinning crimes of such Socialist abstractionists. Knowing this, the S. L. P.'s twisted chord will not stop humming over the backs and across the faces

of these Social Democratic traders on Labor. It will brand them, as it has done in the past, and does now, until, as walking exhibits of corruption, they will be known and be marked men to the proletariat, struggling for emancipation.

## THE NEW FOOD FOR WORKINGMEN.

The old-time slave holder had to lay out several hundreds of dollars before he could come into possession of a slave, and this forced him to consider the value of the negro from the standpoint of bone and muscle. He, therefore, paid some attention to the welfare of the slave, just as to-day a horse owner considers the needs of his beast, that it may be kept in proper condition to serve his purposes. The modern capitalist has no need to give any thought to the welfare of the worker—the wage slave. When one of them drops out, hundreds more are ready to sell themselves, and agree to wait a week, or a month, as pleases the capitalist, before they get any return.

There is no doubt that the slave generally had better food than thousands of workmen of to-day. Even if the workman gets enough to "fill up" on, the food he gets neither satisfies nor nourishes. Ancient vegetables, slaughter house offal and bad pastry are the chief items of the diet of thousands of the working class of this city. What they need is good beefsteak, wholesome bread and rich, pure milk. But now comes William Mitchell Bowaek with his book, "Another View of Industrialism," who asserts that what laboring men require is:

"A form of common food that might be regarded as the recognized basis of subsistence. It should be a form of food prepared, containing all the elements necessary to perfect nutrition in perfect proportions, palatable and attractive. It must be cheap, lasting and convenient. \* \* \* This common food we would put up in regular packages of certified weight, and place all over the country at a recognized price."

The nearest approach to this standard ration known to Mr. Bowaek is the German military sausage; though the claims of the makers of some of the American breakfast foods seem to approach his ideal.

As is well known to Socialists, wages keep just at about the subsistence level, hence a "cheap, nutritious food" would serve to further reduce wages. This, then, is the ideal; this, then, is the solution of the labor problem that capitalism proposes and applies. Men with few wants, and those wants as near as possible down to the level of the brute, are the ideal workers to the capitalist class. Capitalism seeks to reduce the wants of labor, despite the increasing enjoyments that labor is producing. The black slave had his food, shelter, clothing and medical attendance provided for him, as well as certain enjoyments which he could appreciate, but the wage slave is to be lowered to an ever descending range of feelings, pleasures and aspirations to one thing, and that—his fodder.

Workingmen, let us show that we are more than beasts that can be quickly whipped or starved into submission! Let us show that we have aspirations that rise higher than the manger! Let us unite, to conquer for ourselves the full fruition of increasing civilization, which is the result of our labor! Let us raise the wants of mankind by raising ourselves to an ever-rising range of feelings, pleasures and aspirations! Let us emancipate ourselves from wage slavery, overthrow class rule and established freedom! Let us do this—the only way it can be done, through the agency of ourselves, organized in the Socialist Labor Party! Let us begin the work to-day and keep it up till slavery is no more!

## MRS. FISH, SOCIAL OBSERVER.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has heretofore occupied a place in "the public mind" that can hardly be called enviable. As a leader of society, as one of the most active of the "smart set," she has been responsible for some of the most wasteful and startling forms of social diversion yet devised. The result has been that she has come to be considered in some quarters as a woman with more money and a desire to outshine in an imbecile society than taste and discretion.

But it seems that Mrs. Fish is capable of something better than the perpetration of vegetable, monkey and other parties. In fact, Mrs. Fish appears to be possessed of some commendable qualities. She has prophetic foresight, discernment and candor, all of which may or may not be born of the wishes and the arrogance peculiar to women of her social status. Mrs. Fish is a social observer of wide range and the courage

of her convictions, no matter how acquired.

Interviewed by a press representative at St. Louis, she asserted:

"There will always be classes in this country. We are coming more and more to have an aristocracy and a common people. I do not believe in being too democratic."

These are weighty words. They reflect a condition that capitalists, including Mr. Stuyvesant Fish, railroad president, generally deny, when they proclaim that there are no classes in this country and never will be. They reflect the chasm that, owing to the disappearance of the middle class, is growing in society between an aristocracy of wealth—the idle exploiting class—on one side and "the common people"—the producing and robbed working class—on the other. Finally, they reflect the class reserve and consciousness that enables the capitalist class to triumph against the progress of Socialist truth. To be too democratic would be fatal to capitalism.

Mrs. Fish's statement "there will always be classes in this country" is a case of the wish being father, or, as in this case mother, to the thought. The evolution of politics and industry is toward democratization and socialization—toward a condition in which social and economic equalities will be wiped out.

With this we bow adieu to Mrs. Fish, social observer.

For the third or fourth time this year Wall street is in the midst of a serious "stock slump," the effects of which almost created a panic in distant London. And, again, for the third or fourth time this year Wall street is in the midst of a great deal of reassuring palaver about "the worst of the liquidations is over" and "prosperity is only about to begin."

The contradiction between Wall street difficulties and Wall street palaver wouldn't be at all painful were it not for the fact that all the rot about "liquidation" and "prosperity" causes a false sense of security in the continuance of capitalist "good times" among a class who can least afford to be so duped—that is, the working class. "The worst of the liquidation" is not over—it is only beginning. The paroxysms that Wall street is now undergoing, and has been undergoing during the course of the present year, will increase in intensity and frequency until the whole of American capitalism is prostrate—until the country is face to face with the periodic crises so peculiar to capitalist production.

Let not the working class be deceived by the capitalists who pretend to believe that society can be saved from the inherent defects of capitalism by the judicious use of language. Let them prepare for the crash as best they can, not forgetting that if they would permanently escape these crises they must wipe out capitalism with their ballots and put Socialism in its place. Capitalism without crises is impossible. Socialism, with permanent prosperity for all, is not only possible, but inevitable.

The Evening Post, in an editorial on the Miller case, making some observations, which, while not entirely apropos of the matter discussed, possess great significance for the working class. Says the Post:

"But the tide of prosperity is indubitably ebbing. Wall street is aware of the turn, for it has seen the paper profits, the magical wealth, of two years ago wiped out, as it was created, in a few hours. Shrewd financiers frankly admit that this country must face a period of falling prices. With falling prices a lowering of the general rate of wages is as certain as the flow of water down hill. Here and there local causes may for a while obstruct the current, but in the course of time wages will obey the law of gravitation and reach their level."

And further on it again takes up this thread thusly:

"The fall in wages, which has already begun, doubtless marks the beginning of a long and hard struggle. The cut in the price of pig iron means lower wages in that industry, and so on through the whole list. The workman must accept the inevitable there just as the capitalist has had to stomach the drop in stocks."

The conditions herein noted presage a long train of disasters for the working class and will end in the erection of public soup houses.

Carroll D. Wright intends to show that prices and wages increased in the same proportions during prosperity. Admitting this to be possible, the question remains: what did the working class then gain from prosperity? According to Wright's own hypothesis it gained nothing. If Wright would go a little further and show how the productivity, intensity, and death rate of labor increased along with prices and wages, he would show that labor not only did not profit by prosperity, but it lost greatly in health, wealth and life.

Events in the Canadian "Soo" are such as to make the blood boil. The Canadian government would be acting more honorably and logically if it would turn the military on the capitalists responsible for them. But, then, that cannot be expected, as it is there to maintain capitalist robbery in all its criminality and riotousness, as is the government of every country where capitalism prevails.

## Working Class Responsibility.

Roanoke, Va., Sept. 27.—Section Roanoke again held a very good meeting last night at the old stand, on the Market Square. Our audience was very attentive throughout and readily took our literature. We also sold five pamphlets, "What Means This Strike?"

I took for my text last night the responsibility resting upon the working class; and by sticking closely to that text I forced my audience to admit time and again that all the ills by reason of which the working class were suffering severely now, and has suffered in the past, was all owing to the mode of ownership of the means to life the land and machinery; and that they, i. e., the working class, were responsible for it all, owing to the fact that, being the large majority, they had the power at any time in the last 100 years, or nearly so, to change these conditions by their votes.

I quoted as my authority the statements of the Declaration of Independence that governments were instituted among men for the express purpose of securing to all their alienable rights to life, etc.; also that when any form of government was destructive of those ends, it was their right to alter or abolish it and from a new government, which would conserve the rights to all.

I asked them if Jefferson was a fool? Who wrote that document? And if, also, those who fought seven years to maintain that declaration were fools or patriots?

That brought the audience down to where I wanted them; and it did not take me long to prove that the S. L. P. was the only party which stood by that document. It seemed to be a new thought to most of my audience and I could hear and see on all sides words and nods of approval.

But I must tell you that we had the fun, I mentioned in my last letter. About the close of my address Comrade Goodman came up and told me that my friend, the Republican of the last Saturday, was in the audience. I asked him if he was ready to debate the question of the great benefit which the Republican party was to the working class. We gave him 10 minutes and I took the same time to reply.

Well, he was a peach. I did think that probably he did have some sense, but, oh my! I felt sorry for the chap—he did not have any argument at all, merely spent his time eulogizing the late Mr. McKinley and giving it to the Democrats for disfranchising the negro. He stopped about two minutes before the time was up, claiming that he could talk longer if he had the time. I believe him, and the longer he would have talked the less he would have said.

When I took the stand I took up first the complicity of the Republican with the Democrat party in disfranchising the negro, showing that in North Carolina the whites armed themselves with Winchester and forcibly prevented colored citizens from voting; and how President McKinley sat quietly in the White House and permitted it, notwithstanding that such acts on the part of the white North Carolinians was a direct violation of the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution, which Constitution McKinley swore to uphold, by using the whole armed force of the country, if necessary, for that purpose. On hearing that our Republican friends, of whom there were many in the audience, wilted.

I then took up the prosperity of McKinley Republicanism. With the census report of 1900, I proved that, while the working class produced more, yet the wages were lower than ever before, i. e., compared to their purchasing power, in the history of the country, and also that the reserve army of unemployed had been greatly augmented.

While I was speaking several wanted to interrupt me. I told them that after I got through they could have the box; but by that time they were dumb and fought shy. And so we continued our meeting to the close successfully.

I expect those fellows feel sore; and yet when I examined the buzz saw there was not a single notch in it.

Yours for the cause,  
H. L. McTier.

When the capitalists wish to impress the working class they cause their mouth-pieces and blow-tubes, the press, pulpit, professors, etc., to extol the great qualities of their masters. Then the working class is treated to a discourse that makes the capitalists the possessors of all the wisdom, divination, ingenuity and heroism of the ages. None foresee so clearly nor meet dangers so effectively and heroically. But just now the capitalists according to their own press are bereft of reason, judgment and bravery. They are hurrying and scurrying about, either disposing of their stock holdings or hastening to assure those about to do so of the lack of cause for such alarm and precipitancy. One portion of the capitalist class is vainly trying to figure out where it is at, while the other portion is strutting up and down the land proclaiming that there is no cause for such figuring. In the meanwhile, several of the leading industries of the country are lapsing into a state of "over-production," stagnation and wage reduction. Once more society witnesses the contradiction between production and distribution, born of the unjust and insane system of exploitation fostered by the moral and brainy capitalists. Once more society witnesses the workings of a system that is engulfing the very men who claim to be its creators and directors, and that is clearing the way for the Socialism that is destined to replace Capitalism.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Socialism is simply ridiculous.

UNCLE SAM—Well, well!

B. J.—It is worse than ridiculous; it is wrong!

U. S.—Better and better.

B. J.—It would make ninjas out of men.

U. S.—You are becoming interesting.

B. J.—What makes men strong is trials and hardships; remove trials and hardships from the path of men and they will become jelly fishes. Look at our galaxy of self-made men. But for them the country would not be what it is; but for the hardships and trials which they had to contend with they would not have been what they are. Look at me. I can now draw my check for a million. I am a self-made man. I know how good it is to rough it in early life; to sleep on straw and learn what it is to have temptations in your path. (Striking his chest.) That's what makes the men. I speak from experience. Socialism would be no better than a plague—a plague upon it, and long live our glorious institutions!

U. S. (shaking his head pensively and a smile peeping at the corner of his mouth)—Hardships and temptations in early life are part of the institutions you claim as ours?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Without them the nation would cease to have men?

B. J.—Yes, sir.

U. S. (after a pause)—By the way, Jonathan, turning to something else, are you getting into litigations, or trouble of that sort?

B. J.—No; why?

U. S.—I saw you going up into Lawyer Seth Cheatem's office yesterday morning.

B. J.—Yes, I did. But it was no lawsuit. (Confidentially approaching Uncle Sam.) You see, I am getting old. I may at any time be taken off. The rheumatism is gaining on me, and the doctor tells me my heart is affected. I wish to settle my affairs. My five boys and my two daughters should be provided for. I don't want to leave things so that any crook might come around and leave these children penniless and unprotected—

U. S. (with mock solemnity grabs Brother Jonathan by the collar with both hands and shakes him)—Traitor!

B. J.—W-h-a-t!

U. S. (still shaking B. J.)—Traitor! I say.

B. J.—A traitor?

U. S.—Yes! Traitor to your country; foe to our "glorious institutions of hardships and temptations in early life"; base democratizer of our young folks by seeking to make them like jelly fishes; weakener of our American manhood! (Giving Brother Jonathan a final shake.) Traitor, who should be indicted, hanged and quartered, make your peace with heaven; I am going to inform upon you and see to it that you get the deserts of your traitorous plan.

B. J. (fetching his breath)—Are you gone crazy?

U. S. (with increased mock solemnity)—No, sir; I am a patriot, I am. And when I see a man deliberately trying to undermine our "glorious institutions of hardships and temptations in early life," my blood boils, and I cry "Brood, brood, Jargo, brood!"

B. J. (amazed)—You must be gone crazy.

U. S.—Did you not a minute ago say that you owe your great success, your manliness, etc., to the hardships, privations and temptations that you had to go through in early life?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—And did you not say that such early trials it is that build up the man?

B. J. (beginning to smell a rat)—Well—yes.

U. S.—And did you not say that without such trials—tried men, the country could not exist?

B. J.—Yes, I—I—I did.

U. S.—And all that notwithstanding, you go about it deliberately to deprive your children of a chance to become trials-tried men and women by leaving over a million to them, so that they may not be "unprotected"? Don't you see that you are a traitor to the country and by right ought to be hanged forthwith?

B. J. (with a toad-under-a-harrow look)—You are the damndest fellow to trip one up.

U. S.—And you feel tripped!

B. J.—I must confess I do.

U. S.—Then, Jonathan, let us join in laughter at these objections to Socialism, none of whom ever opens his mouth without putting his foot into it, as you have just done.

B. J.—That is just what I did.

U. S.—If these self-made men, who

Continued on page 6)



## CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, bearing their own signature and address. No other will be recognized.]

## SOCIALIST NOMINEE A LIEUTENANT IN THE MILITIA.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—The Waltham Evening News, of Thursday, Sept. 24, under the heading "Rep. Contest," prints the following:

"The Socialists have chosen as their candidates for representative John F. Williams and Patrick Lally. Mr. Williams was, at one time, the Democratic candidate for representative. Both are popular men, and fairly strong candidates."

"Mr. Lally will receive a big labor vote. He is the most prominent union man in this vicinity, and has a wide reputation as a writer on economics and labor questions. His following, therefore, in addition to the Socialists, will be principally from the Democratic ranks."

"The chances are that Mr. Lally's supporters will stand by Mr. Williams. He is a hard worker, is popular with all classes and widely known for his interest in military, being Lieutenant of Company F."

This is a specimen of how the bogus Socialists, alias Social Democrats, "nobly wage the class struggle" in Waltham. They look for votes from the members of the State militia by building armories for them, and nominating their officers, who are "popular with all classes."

This is the fraud that is Socialist in name only; and that has so disgraced the name of Socialism as to make it difficult for real Socialism—the class-conscious Socialism of the Socialist Labor Party—to triumph here. J. A. S.

Waltham, Mass., Sept. 28.

## IT'S UNEXCELLED.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Max Hayes, the fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress, at Leicester, England, cabled to this country, as the representative of the capitalistic Associated Press, that he (Max Hayes) made the best speech ever delivered by any delegate theretofore coming from America. How's that for the modesty of the man who plays the middle against both ends to secure the best office in the A. F. of L.? O. F. Arth.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 29.

## "MORE BORING FROM WITHIN."

To The Daily and Weekly People: The Social Democratic Herald, in its issue of Sept. 19th, contains an assault upon Comrade Minkley, because the comrade had delivered—much to the consternation of the Herald's friends—an address at the Labor Day picnic of the Milwaukee Building Trades Council. The Herald had one of those fits that shows mental derangement of the highest degree, and asked the Weekly People to take note of it under the heading "More Boring From Within."

Why should Comrade Minkley, or any other Socialist, have refused the invitation of the Building Trades Council to address them? Is the Herald so very fearful that some of its crooked work might be unearthed? The Federated Trades Council may style itself Social Democratic, but if one were to fathom the depth of its Social Democracy he would find that the line that held the fathom would not sink very deep.

The Social Democratic Herald betrays itself, for since it cannot find argument against our comrade's utterances on Labor Day, it uses language that does not commend highly on the moral qualities of the Herald's staff. Arguments should be met with arguments, but never should arguments be met with phrases. He who uses them simply exposes his own weakness. For instance, to call Comrade Minkley, "a De Leonite of the most dishonest type" is language fit for a person devoid of sense and morality.

The city of Milwaukee should be congratulated on the fact that the individual who thus degrades himself no longer has any influence in the school room, because there also, like in his Social Democratic circles, he might give the children stones instead of bread.

The sound tactics and principles of the S. L. P. are feared by all labor fakirs. This was plainly shown by the fact that when Comrade De Leon went to Milwaukee last Fall, the great lights of the Social Democratic party were all absent from his lecture. Why were they not present on that occasion? Why do they not endeavor to show, on such occasions, that the lashings they receive from the S. L. P. are wholly undeserved?

The educated and enlightened are not satisfied with phrases and vile language. His Majesty, Victor I., dare not enter into a public debate, but he hides himself behind the columns of the Social Democratic Herald and degrades himself to the hopeless level of the intellectual prostitute. The man who calls Comrade De Leon dishonest and declares that our staunch supporter, Comrade Minkley, the most dishonest type of his honesty, deserves such a stigma.

The Herald says that "the New York Weekly People devotes more of its time fighting the Socialist (Social Democratic) party than it does fighting capitalism," but it fails to make clear that in fighting the Social Democratic Party the People are fighting capitalism. The Social Democratic Party candidates fuse with capitalist parties. These candidates in fusing with them uphold capitalism.

Samuel Gompers is an upholder of capitalism; and Victor I. is an upholder of Gompers; in fact, he was so pleased with Gompers' ability in this respect, that he moved to have Gompers' salary increased at the last convention of the A. F. of L. This, Victor I. calls com-

bating the capitalist class, but the New York Weekly People calls it betraying the working class. Do you wonder, then, that the Weekly People spends considerable space on the Social Democratic decoy duels of capitalism? H. B. Jefferson Park, Ill., Sept. 23.

## WE DON'T KNOW; WHO DOES?

To The Daily and Weekly People: I was informed by an ex-member of the Machine Builders' Union (now busted) that the leaders of the A. F. of L. demanded of the Singer Manufacturing Co. the sum of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) to raise the boycott on the Singer machine. Can you give me any information on the truth or falsity of the statement? Yours fraternally,

Michael M. Garry, Organizer Section Union County. Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 28.

## HANFORD USES DECEPTION TO HIDE CORRUPTION.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—The "Socialist" Party held a public meeting in Winnetonka Hall, Wednesday, Sept. 23. The speaker of the evening was Ben Hanford, of New York City. "The Printer Orator," as they had advertised him, and such advertising! They had lithographs of him placed in all business houses in the city. After announcing at their meetings for the past four weeks, that the "Printer Orator" would hold fourth at Winnetonka Hall, Sept. 23, they succeeded in getting together ninety-three men, women and boys.

The chairman of the meeting was John W. Kelley. This is the Kelley who was nominated for city council on the Social Democratic ticket; and who accepted the endorsement of the Democratic Party; and, after being elected voted to grant a franchise to a number of capitalists, giving them the right of way on a certain street here in Marion.

By the way, this same Kelley is a member of a company known as "The Marion Heat & Light Co." This company is asking the City Council to grant them the privilege of fleeing the people of Marion, by means of a franchise. (Great "Socialist" is John W. Kelley.)

After Hanford got through ranting about the "bed bug having a place to sleep and eat, something a workingman did not have," a collection was taken up. Then the chairman called for questions.

Comrade Dillon, of Section Marion, asked to have the following explained: "Since it is a well known fact that the Democratic and Republican parties stand for capitalism, why is it that the 'Socialist' Party affiliates with those two old parties?"

Mr. Kelley answered, "We cannot stop Democrats or Republicans from voting our ticket. We do not affiliate with the Democratic or Republican parties." Comrade Dillon then called the attention of those present to the fact that Kelley himself, as a representative of the Social Democratic alias "Socialist" Party, had accepted the endorsement of the Democrats in the First Ward.

Kelley was stuck. He looked at the "Printer Orator," his knees weakened, and he sat down. Up jumps the "Printer Orator," Ben Hanford, who said, "That question comes from our old enemy, the Socialist Labor Party. The difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the 'Socialist' Party is on the trade union question." Notice how he ducked. There was nothing said about the difference between the two parties. The question was "Why does the 'Socialist' Party affiliate with the Democratic and Republican Parties?"

Continuing, Hanford said, "The Socialist Labor Party wants to smash the trades unions."

Comrade Dillon denied that the S. L. P. wanted to smash the trades unions and called upon Hanford to furnish proof to back up his assertion. He also asked for the privilege of the floor for ten minutes after Mr. Hanford had produced his proofs to back up "a mere assertion."

Hanford tried to get out of a bad position by insisting upon Dillon coming forward and taking the floor then, but Dillon was not to be fooled and still insisted upon Hanford backing up his assertion.

Hanford then said, "I have not got any proof." Holding up a paper he said, "This is what they call The People, the De Leon sheet. At a convention of the Socialist Labor Party of New York, a resolution was adopted declaring against trade unions." Hanford wound up by reading the last line or two of the resolution which was as follows: "And let the watchword be down with trades unions pure and simple and on with the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance."

Comrade Dillon arose and asked if they would grant him the floor for ten minutes, which was done. He then went on to show that the Socialist Labor Party was not opposed to labor organizations run in the interests of the wage earners, but was opposed to a trades union pure and simple, explaining the difference between the class organization and a craft organization; citing the miners' strike where the miners in the bituminous coal field paid ten per cent. of their wages to seab it upon the anthracite miners who were on strike.

Hanford then took the floor and pulling out another piece of paper said that the members of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance had scabbed it in New York city, and then read an advertisement that he said appeared in the New York World and Sun, calling for men to make cigars, the wages rating from \$9 to \$15. He said that while the Socialist Labor Party wants to smash the trades unions, the Socialist Party want to educate them."

Dillon asked for the floor to prove that the gentleman was not stating the truth, but he was refused and the meeting was

adjourned. No free speech there. It goes to show to what desperate straits the "Socialist" Party is in when its members will lie in order to dupe its dupes.

On with the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Press Committee, Section Marion. Marion, Ind., Sept. 24.

## THE APPEAL'S BOGUS LABELS.

To The Daily and Weekly People: Enclosed is a little circular, which speaks for itself. T.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 26. (ENCLOSURE.)

Affiliated with the A. F. of L. and N. B. T. C.

Office of M. P. Carrick, G. S. T. Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America. Consisting of House Sign, Pictorial, Coach, Car, Carriage, Machinery, Ship and Railroad Equipment Painters, Decorators, Paperhangers, Hard Wood Finishers, Grainers, Glaziers, Varnishers, Enamellers and Gilders.

WARNING!

To all Local Unions of the Brotherhood,

Greeting:

We desire to warn all our Local Unions against the action of a newspaper published in Gerard, Kansas, known as the "Appeal to Reason," contrary to the Registration law under which our label is protected. They are sending out circulars offering to supply stationery to our Local Unions containing our Union Label. Art. III, Sec. 5, and Art. VII, Sec. 5, covers the method in which supplies are purchased by our Local Unions. No business firm or commercial house has any authority to sell stationery containing our Union Label. The General Office, our Local Unions and District Councils only are authorized to use our Label. We hope you will take warning by this notice and notify the "Appeal to Reason" that their conduct is openly violating the Registration laws and does not meet with your approval. Should the manager of the "Appeal to Reason" persist in his nefarious conduct, we will prosecute him to the full extent of the law.

Fraternally,

M. P. CARRICK, G. S. T.

LOS ANGELES METHODS AND NEWS.

To The Daily and Weekly People: Section Los Angeles has received the circular of the circulation department and sent for some of the new leaflets, "Some Things a Working Man Should Know." We have divided the best working class portion of the city into districts and allotted to each comrade a district, so far as we have gone, in which he is to work with The People, and distributing leaflets.

We have a special dodger which we paste on the copies of The People telling the working men what it is for and why they should come to our headquarters and study.

Each comrade will go around in his district, beginning at one end and working it over according to his own method of canvassing, appealing direct for subscriptions and lavishing a good supply of sample material to show the working men appealed to what we are who thus disturb their seclusion.

The plan of the circulation department is beneficial because it prepares the way for good canvassing, by opening the field, so to speak, and it takes away effectively and quietly that surprise and incredulity which it is so hard for a canvasser to overcome in approaching with a strange subject those who are strangers to him and his efforts and purposes.

In fact, I believe that more than half the work of a canvasser is expended in the effort necessary to get upon understanding terms with an uncertain subject long enough to accomplish results which will stick until it may take root. This is often fruitless work and unscientific, but when we systematically approach a certain district full of surprised, incredulous, and oftentimes offended workingmen, with a copy of the latest Weekly or Monthly People attractively hung, with a leaflet pasted on, in their curiosity, they will tear off to read and then will have to go and hunt up The People from the waste basket to see if it is so. When we do this once or twice we shall have placed ourselves on a familiar footing, so that we can understand each other and need waste no time in explaining why we have disturbed them, but immediately proceed to work, and none can tell us that they don't know much about the paper or that they already take a good Socialist paper and don't know the difference. In this way, explanatory and argumentative work is done for us and the canvasser has simply to investigate and report results.

All our comrades who have districts will be called upon to make reports each week and these will prove an interesting feature of the business meetings as well as bringing some interesting results to the circulation department if there's "virtue in The People columns."

Quite a matter of interest in this city of winter tourists and summer visitors, both residential and proletarian, is the action of our City Council in closing down all street speaking in all parts, and meetings of all kinds in any public spot, and then allowing those who wish to exercise the right of assemblage or free discussion to come before their honorable body with a weak request for a permit to hold meetings designated as to time and place by the "illustrious" councilmen. These request are then taken up and examined by the council to see whether the view proclaimed will be orthodox or of an investigating and progressive character. By this means all the religionists are getting their privileges back by a mere formality, while class-conscious or half-way class-conscious advocates of a new idea from Socialism to simple pantheism are directly refused the opportunity

to address a crowd of workmen on the street. This seems like compulsory education applied to the grown children of Capitalist exploitation, and the callisthenics are taken up in the form of the rock-throw which the city fathers are trying to introduce for the benefit of those tourists who can't pay to be driven over the country in fine carriages by meek-faced American citizens.

What we want in California is a speaker, and we are trying steadily in every way to obtain a wage-slave comrade who can bring the lesson home to the wage-slaves like himself and make them see and understand what is passing before the eyes of us all—"Socialist or 'No, Sir!'"

Of course there are speakers in California, plenty of them. There are the coffin and hearse pure and simple union agitators, and the bogus Socialistic preachers and curiosity mongers and all such to take turns on the California workingmen. Then they have the Los Angeles Times to tell them what they are, and the Herald to tell them what they are not and the Evening Record to tell them just how it is with the workingmen; but all these influences leave the wage-slaves worse off than before; while a sturdy type of S. L. P. determination, who could express with telling effect what we would all of us like to say to them, would and will before long, have a good effect in crystallizing some of their hazy notions of the class struggle and Socialism. This is a field for an organizer and let us hope that our State Committee will hang on to the tails of the party membership until somewhere in the country one will be forthcoming to come "West with his axe"; and meanwhile we will be laying by a fund to support his labor power.

H. NORMAN. Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 18.

## LIGHT IS BREAKING IN DENMARK.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—

I was in Copenhagen, Denmark, for two months, and in Stockholm, Sweden, one. That gave me a chance to investigate the Socialist movement in those countries.

The Social Democratic Party in Denmark, and, for that matter, in Sweden also, is not a party built on scientific and revolutionary foundations, but is a trade union, reform, co-operative store party.

They have elected fourteen members to the Parliament, also small officers all over the country, on a small middle-class platform. Of course, they appeal to the working class also. They want their votes, don't you know.

They have many party organs, or rather trade union organs, but I was disgusted reading the nonsense dealt out by them; not a Socialist article to be found in them; or any thing that could emancipate and educate the working class. No literature was to be seen, of any kind, either at the meetings or at the headquarters, except a few books of high cost.

As a proof the S. D. P. of Denmark is a corrupt party I can state that one of the leaders just elected to parliament, Mr. Sabroe, circulated a petition all over his district to get money to build a castle to a Danish Prince; and still he is a good Socialist. It is a well known fact that the S. D. P. of Denmark recognizes Millerand, of France as a good Socialist, after his being decorated with the great cross of the Danish King.

Unionism is well developed so far as organization goes. Every trade is organized, even the servant girls have a union, except those workmen working for the government. The postoffice, railroad, telegraph, gas, and electric plants, are owned by State and Commune. The employees get smaller pay on the average than other workers, so there you have "a step-at-a-time" Socialism.

The wages are worse even than in this country. Ten hours is the average working day, but they produce no more in ten hours than we do here in six or seven.

The leaders of the unions are in for money; and, of course, have to fool the members. Socialism is never mentioned and the class struggle seldom taught. So you see, there is not much difference between them, but the fakirs have not that chance in Denmark yet, as they will get when the concentration and trustification in industry has been more developed; in fact, it is well on the way.

I was very glad to see at last there is a movement in opposition to the ruling element in the Social Democratic Party. There are four clubs in Copenhagen with about 200 members, arrayed against it. I was invited to deliver a lecture at the La Salle Club, and Carl Marx Club. I was well received. They were interested to hear about the S. L. P. in America. They approved the theory and tactics we stand for, and told me about the fight between the two factions in the party.

The clubs are going to start a weekly paper to be owned by the clubs only. It looks now that since they cannot be the majority in the party they will start a new party based on Carl Marx's theories.

I got a subscription for one Monthly People, and one for Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung.

So, you see, comrades, the S. L. P. is the leading star for International Socialism. Philip Grubb.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 30.

## USING "LABOR" LAW AGAINST LABOR.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—

The corporations of South Bend, Ind., are using the Illinois Garnish Law in the State of Indiana. I think it is about time the workingmen took a tumble and knocked out the capitalist system and put in its place a system that will not garnish workingmen's wages. C. B.

South Bend, Ind., Sept. 30.

## DINGER IN CINCINNATI.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Comrade Paul Dinger, of Cleveland, arrived in this city on the 20th, and we at once commenced to open up the meetings.

Dinger spoke five nights in succession. He is an able speaker on Socialism, as the crowds that constantly came to hear him testified. He holds a crowd of men, not by flowery language, but by his explanations of Socialism.

Challenges were issued at every meeting to bogus Socialists and the labor fakirs, but none of them were accepted. We distributed about 1,500 leaflets, and sold \$10.50 worth of books.

Cincinnati is not a good city at the best of times for our movement, but it only requires a little grit and perseverance to succeed. No doubt, more will be heard from here shortly. We have suggested to either mail or have canvassers work here for at least 1,000 Monthly People, the only thing that will reach the wage-workers of this and every other city.

Home comrades, let us be up and doing! Don't let all the hustle be on two or three willing slaves, but put your shoulders to the wheel and help accomplish the Social Revolution.

Organizer.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 29.

## HAMILTON'S LIVELY MEETINGS.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—

Section Hamilton held a series of meetings on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th inst. Comrade Paul Dinger, of Cleveland, spoke on the topic of Socialism from an S. L. P. standpoint. He had a large audience each evening. We have just discovered that we have large, juicy bunches of freaks and Kangs. Dinger hit the trades union fakirs so hard that every once in awhile you could hear a "Me-too!" yell, "You are a d—d liar!" but Dinger made them eat the lie.

After the meeting on Wednesday night we went to the hall where a bogus Socialist speaker was telling the dupes the difference. When the speaker got through and asked for questions Comrade Dinger asked if it was not a fact that so-called Socialists fuse with other parties? Instead of answering, the bogus Socialist began a tirade against the S. L. P. and said that the S. L. P. was nothing but union wreckers. He asked Dinger if our party did not scab in New York. Dinger said it was a lie. Then he asked Dinger if he would take the stand with him in debate, and when and where. Dinger answered "yes," in the street, or any old place, at any old time. Then the meeting was adjourned without any further ceremony. That's the last of that "debate."

On Friday evening our crowd was not so large on account of the weather, but Saturday night was the star. There was a smart, sleek, well-fed drummer, with gold spectacles and gold in his teeth, who questioned Dinger on values. Dinger made him feel that he had to catch a train in three short minutes (some of the comrades kept their eye on him and saw him at his hotel an hour after).

Many leaflets, entitled "The Difference," were passed through the crowd. The bunch of bogus Socialists present all took one. L. E. Wohoski, a Kang from Chicago, who read in "The Difference" concerning Morris Eichenman, who ran for office in West Hoboken, N. J., on the Republican, Democratic, Citizens and Social Democratic ticket in the spring of 1901, asked to say a word. Dinger invited him forward to take the stand. He wanted to know how we could prove that Eichenman did that. Comrade Eckstein, of Cincinnati, then placed a letter in Dinger's hands, which he read to the crowd. It contained documentary evidence from the clerk of West Hoboken, which turned the bogus Socialists green and made them gnash their teeth with rage.

Dinger then asked the bogus Socialist to address the crowd, which he did. He said that Dinger had made the cleanest and best speech he had ever heard. All Dinger had said was, however, so very deep that the workingmen were not posted enough to understand it.

Then he said that the S. L. P. was trying to bust the trades unions. After about ten minutes of trying to say something, in which he put his foot in his mouth repeatedly, he wiped his massive brow and stepped down.

Dinger then gave him a few rubs straight from the shoulder, that made the bogus Socialists feel like crying.

Comrade Eckstein then arose. Indignation was written all over his face. He told the crowd that Wohoski had insulted the workingman by claiming that he did not have sense enough to understand an S. L. P. speaker. The crowd gave him the glad hand by clapping.

The literary agent here got in his work by selling 14 books.

Comrade Cronin, who, by the way, is the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the S. L. P. ticket in Ohio, then asked Wohoski if it was not a fact that one of their members, by the name of Heon, of St. Louis, volunteered as a deputy sheriff at the time of the street car strike and assist in shooting down the workingmen in the streets of St. Louis. Wohoski sadly answered he did not know.

That night Comrade Dinger sailed for Cincinnati. On Monday evening L. E. Wohoski held a bogus Socialist meeting at the court house. He told the crowd the same good things Dinger said on Saturday, only he fawned upon the trades unions.

After he was through he asked for

questions. Comrade Cronin asked him if the "Socialist" party had control of its membership. He answered that it did. "Then," the comrade asked him, "how is it that in three different States your candidates fused with other parties?" In answer Wohoski tried to excuse his party by contradicting himself, saying the party could not control the individual and if a candidate received an endorsement without his seeking it they had nothing to say, only let it go.

Comrade Cronin then went up to Wohoski and told him that he had evaded answering his question. Then he asked him about Heon of St. Louis. Wohoski answered that he did not know anything about it, as he had told the gentleman on Saturday night.

Then he began to tell the crowd why the bogus Socialists drew away from the S. L. P. He claimed that the S. L. P. road was too narrow and that we must have a larger scope; such a small, narrow road would never accomplish anything. He claimed that the split came about on account of the Kausty resolution.

Comrade Cronin asked him to explain the resolution. Instead of answering, Wohoski commenced to explain "boring from within" and the S. L. P. attitude towards trades unions in the convention. Having finished, he turned around and asked the comrade if it was not a fact that he did not believe in trades unionism. Comrade Cronin answered "is it not a fact that you said in your speech that trades union organization would not help the working class in the political field?" Wohoski admitted that he had said that. Then Comrade Cronin, continuing, said that while he had all the respect in the world for the rank and file of the trades unions, for they knew that something was wrong and, recognizing there was a conflict between capital and labor, they did their best on the economic field, he and the S. L. P. had no respect for the labor leader, for he was a fakir and a crook, employed by the capitalist class to mislead the workers.

The comrade again asked Wohoski to explain the Kausty resolution. Wohoski began a harangue of "boring from within" and from without. Comrade Cronin told the speaker if he did not explain that resolution to the crowd he would do it himself, which he did.

After the comrade had explained the resolution the speaker acknowledged to his audience that it was a fact that Millerand, of France, had accepted a political position in France under a capitalist government, "but," he said, "the 'Socialist' party of this country had cast 200,000 votes and had more speakers in the field in the State of Ohio than the S. L. P. had in the United States." Comrade Cronin asked the speaker if it was not a fact that their party sought votes from an uninformed people, and that that vote did not show strength, but weakness. The speaker said to his audience, "That any intelligent man would admit that was a fact."

Wohoski then brought up Carey. He said that he had asked Daniel De Leon in Chicago if Carey did not vote for the Army bill through inexperience, and that De Leon said that probably he did. Comrade Cronin then said that he did not know whether De Leon had said that or not; but that he did know that two years after voting as he did, Carey, at North Adams, Mass., said that he did vote for the Army, and if he were in the same position and had the same chance he would do so again.

Thereupon Wohoski said, "You have told us about the bad things Carey has done, tell us some of the good things he did since he has been in the Legislature." Comrade Cronin answered, "He has done nothing since he has been in the Legislature that would benefit the working class. When the judge issued injunctions against the striking teamsters in Boston, neither Carey nor McCartney had nerve enough to protest or to move to impeach the judge."

At this there was an uprising that would have done credit to a band of Pawnee Indians. The freaks yelled at the comrade. Wohoski's face was as red as a turkey before Thanksgiving. The bogus Socialists shouted to "go and read up." When everything quieted down Wohoski explained the narrow tactics of the S. L. P. in expelling different members; such good men as Allman, of Cleveland, O., for instance.

The comrade said he did not know Allman and at one time he might have recognized him as an active member; but that he expelled such men as Hickey for misappropriating funds, and fired out Keep for getting money from the Ohio State Committee and refusing to pay it back. Comrade Cronin said he was glad he belonged to a party that when it recognized a crook it expelled him.

A local freak by the name of Leasher arose and with a bland smile began a small talk about union wreckers and union smashers and brought up accusations against our party that were untrue. He believed in giving the warm hand of fellowship to his fellowmen and bringing about the brotherhood of the Co-operative Commonwealth, not as the S. L. P., kicking itself clean out of existence. A comrade shouted, "We will not be kicked out by the bogus Socialists." Leasher, who is always looking on the smooth side for votes, then put the question whether the audience would accept the way the bogus Socialists believe or the S. L. P. believes to a vote. Of course, most of the crowd voted for Kangarooism. The intelligent minority voted for S. L. P. tactics.

Press Committee Section Hamilton. Hamilton, O., Sept. 25.

## LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

J. D., NEW YORK.—Some day we may take up the subject of Tafaddenism. For the present let this suffice. The evil he does is that he turns youth into valedictorians. The good he does is that he awakens needs in people who would be otherwise satisfied with smaller needs.

P. C., HAMILTON, O.—The Kangaroo Wohoski's story is false. It happened at the second Chicago meeting. De Leon was asked whether Carey did not vote for the Army appropriation through inexperience. The answer given was not the answer reported by Wohoski. De Leon did not say that Carey probably did. On the contrary, he proved that Carey knew he was doing a crooked action. The proof was the numerous false and contradictory excuses. Carey gave of his act. The most suspicious thing a prisoner can do is to tell different tales. And that was what Carey did.

D. G., ANN ARBOR, MICH.—The passage is from Estienne de la Boetie. He wrote a work, "Contr' Un" (Against One), aimed at the kingship at about the time of the St. Bartholomew massacre in France. That passage in full is this: "You sow your crops that the King may ravage them; you furnish and fill your houses that he may have something to steal; you bring up your daughters that he may shake his incontinence; you bring up your sons that he may take them to be butchered in his wars, to be ministers of his avarice, the executors of his vengeance; you disguise your forms by labor that he may cocker himself in delight, and wallow in nasty and disgusting pleasure."

Of course, the capitalist has taken the King's place in America.

A. B., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Shall endeavor to accommodate you. But not likely. Too many engagements.

A. Z., BUFFALO, N. Y.—A special article will be gotten up on the life of the Industrial Life Insurance agents. Can you help with information on facts?

J. S., NEW YORK.—James T. Hunter was born in this city.

T. C., NEW YORK.—'Tis not an "utterance of anger." The Volkszeitung Corporation is charged with harboring usurious money-lenders among its choice members because such is the fact. One of them brought suit against his fellow stockholder, Alexander Jonas, for money loaned. Mr. Jonas' sworn answer was that the loan was usurious. Do you want more instances?

J. H., JERSEY CITY, N. J.—The statement in the clipping from "Harper's Weekly" to the effect that "Karl Marx made the repudiation of Catholicism a cardinal tenet of the Socialist creed" is not founded upon any fact known to us.

J. C., CAMDEN, N. J.—The facts in the matter are that Serrati claimed he wanted to gather the Italian organizations in a Federation on simple ground; that they had special and purely radical ways which could be better used by an Italian body. When told his idea of keeping the body straight S. L. P. would suffer shipwreck if he took in anybody, he



## OFFICIAL

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**—Harry Kuhn, Secretary, 246 New Read Street, New York.  
**SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA**—National Secretary, C. A. Wetzel, 2504 Dundas Street, London, Ont.  
**NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY**—24 New Read Street, New York City. (The Party's literary agency.)  
 Notice—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

## CANADIAN N. E. C.

Regular meeting was held at headquarters in London on Oct. 3. Absent without excuse, H. Wade, recording secretary; all other members present.

I. P. Courtney elected to the chair.  
 D. Ross appointed recording secretary pro tem. On account of absence of recording secretary the order of reading of minutes was suspended.

Communications were received from Vancouver, B. C., and Hamilton, Ont. The former, which had inclosure for due stamps was laid over to come up under unfinished business. The communication from Hamilton desired a correction to be made in the names and addresses of officers of Section as reported in The People, request agreed to; which was as follows: Organizer, Wm. Barrett, 1 Myrtle Ave.; Secretary-Treasurer, Saul Lyons, 36 Wilton Street; Literary Agent, L. Shapapere, 34 Ferguson Ave.; Auditors, J. Cham-pagne, 108 Oak Street and R. Snyder, 100 John Street, North.

The treasurer reported receipts \$3.50 and expenditures \$4.75 since last statement.

Copy of Circular Letter to readers of Socialist literature and persons likely to become members at large, was reported by the committee appointed for same, and accepted by the N. E. C., with a motion passed to the effect that 100 typewritten copies at a cost of \$1 be procured without delay and handed to the National Secretary, with the names of such persons as the committee for this purpose selected and that the same be sent out at once.

Under unfinished business the communication from Vancouver, B. C., was then taken up and contents discussed, regarding the movement there, and the attitude of the party in the Provincial elections just taking place. It was agreed that a denunciation of the Socialist party of British Columbia be forwarded by the Secretary of the N. E. C. to the World, News-Advertiser of B. C., in order to put before the workers there with necessary clearness, the attitude of the Socialist Labor party of Canada to all other so-called Socialist parties, etc.

Under new business rent up to 30th September was ordered to be paid by the treasurer.

The recording secretary pro tem was instructed to demand of Comrade Wade a fulfillment of the duties of his office and membership in the N. E. C., or to forthwith hand in his resignation so that some other comrade be elected to fill the office.

Instructions were issued that officers of the N. E. C. hand in the semi-annual report without delay.

John Mills, who proposes to reside at Walkerville, Ont., was accepted as a member at large.

The National Secretary was instructed to have the fact made known as widely as possible that ten cents per month was all the dues demanded from members at large of the Socialist Labor party.

Adjourned. D. Ross, Sec. Mass. S. E. C.

## MASSACHUSETTS S. E. C.

Meeting, Mass. S. E. C., Boston, Oct. 1, called to order by the chairman, John E. Oldham. Record of previous meetings, both regular and adjourned, read, corrected and approved. Roll call showed Oldham, Coyle, Berry and Nelson present; Hillberg, Hagan, Greenman, Young and Enger absent.

Communications from the various National and local bodies and from individuals accepted and acted upon under their proper head.

Comrade Stevens reports that the committee to raise \$150, have secured \$50 from Scandinavian Social Club, as a donation and some eighteen persons have contributed one dollar each.

Circular letter from Daily People on leaflet "Some Things a Workingman Should Know," was referred to Sections asking that they purchase the same.

It was voted that the S. E. C. purchase at least 100,000 copies of "The Difference," and apportion them among the several Sections, the agitation committee to look after unorganized places, and the same number of a leaflet which is now in course of preparation as a State document be ordered. Chairman and secretary to apportion the same.

Comrade Gallagher, of Lynn, appeared before the committee as member of Great-Boston Entertainment Committee and made a report for that body, which was accepted and he asks that the members of the Entertainment Committee be more prompt in attending meetings, etc.

It was voted to send a man into the southeastern portion for one week. Berry was elected and will immediately go out, taking in the cities of Fall River, New Bedford and Taunton.

Voted to get out 2,000 copies of lithograph of our candidate for Governor, Thomas F. Brennan. Same to be used for agitation purposes.

Adjourned. M. T. Berry, Sec. Mass. S. E. C.

## NEW JERSEY S. E. C. FUND.

New Jersey S. E. C. paid on \$425 pledge.....\$117 40

## OHIO S. E. C. FLEDGE.

Richard Koepel, Cleveland, O., \$2.00

## GENERAL COMMITTEE SECTION N. Y. S. L. P.

A regular meeting of the General Committee was held at 246 New Read Street, Manhattan, on Saturday, October 3, at 8:30 p. m. Chairman, H. Deutsch; vice-chairman, Phil Fisher. Minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

Three new delegates were seated; seventeen new members were elected.

A letter from Section Providence was received and referred to the assembly districts.

The entertainment committee was instructed to arrange for a musical programme at the Daily People Festival on Thanksgiving Day. Four new members were added to the committee: Adam Moren, M. Heyman, R. Nickerson and H. Teichlauf.

The financial report for the term ending June 30, 1903, was received and ordered sent to assembly districts.

The organizer reported all nomination certificates filed. The result of general vote on Section Everett's proposed constitutional amendment in Section New York, was reported as follows:

Section No. 1, 17 in favor, 206 against.  
 Section No. 2, 20 in favor, 263 against.  
 Section No. 3, 11 in favor, 258 against.  
 Adjournment followed.

A. C. Kihn, Secretary.

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The regular meeting of the Westchester County Committee was held Sunday, October 4, at 14 Getty Square. Comrade Troy presided. Roll call showed all members present. Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

Communications: From Comrade Zolot of Peekskill stating that he had written a campaign leaflet; the write-up accompanied the letter; after the reading of the write-up it was decided to lay the matter over for new business. From Comrade J. F. Van Tassel of Valhalla in regard to the proposed meeting to be held there; referred to the arrangements committee.

On motion it was decided that the Organizer procure 1000 leaflets on "The Difference," and forthwith \$1.25 was raised by collection to pay for them.

A bill for 50 cents for expenses of meeting at Mt. Vernon was ordered paid to Comrade J. Fischman.

The Mt. Vernon committee reported that the meeting at that place was a grand success. Thereupon a motion was made and carried that another meeting be held at Mt. Vernon on Saturday, Oct. 10. Comrades Paul Garnyost, Joseph H. Sweeney, Patrick J. Troy and Paul Wegener were elected a committee of arrangements and to address the meeting.

It was also decided to hold meetings as follows: In Tuckahoe on Wednesday, Oct. 7; arrangement committee and speakers are J. Orme, Paul Wegener, Peter Jacobson, Owen Carragher and J. Fischman. In Hastings on Monday, Oct. 12; arrangement committee and speakers are R. W. Gaffney (chairman), Owen Carragher, Paul Garnyost and Joseph H. Sweeney. In Tarrytown on Saturday, Oct. 17; Comrade Patrick J. Troy was elected chairman; Comrade Henry Jager of New York will be the speaker; Comrades Gauger and Rosenblath of Tarrytown will please make arrangements. In New Rochelle on Saturday, Oct. 24; arrangement committee is Comrades Owen Carragher (chairman); Paul Wegener and Gaffney; Comrade Henry Jager of New York will be the principal speaker; Comrade J. Sheurer of New Rochelle will please take note of this and notify the proper city authorities, also select the best corner in town. In Portchester the same evening (Oct. 24); arrangement committee is Comrades Patrick J. Troy (chairman), J. Fischman, Paul Garnyost and Joseph H. Sweeney; Comrade H. A. Santee of New York will the principal speaker at that meeting.

After these arrangements the write-up from Comrade Zolot was taken up. It was discussed at length, and the general opinion was that the article was very good, but the County Committee was unable to print the same owing to the lack of money on hand. It was accordingly decided not to print the same, and this committee expresses its appreciation of the comrade's favor.

It was also decided that a few subscription lists be gotten out to raise a fund for the county campaign. Comrade J. Fischman was elected a committee to furnish the lists.

The receipts and expenses were then announced, after which the meeting adjourned. Paul Fischman, Rec. Sec.

## SPECIAL MEETING OF SECTION CLEVELAND.

At the regular monthly meeting of Section Cleveland, held on Sunday, Oct. 4, it was decided that a special meeting be called for Sunday, Oct. 11, at the Section hall, 356 Ontario Street, at 2:30 p. m.

The purpose of this meeting is to discuss ways and means of increasing the circulation of the party press, together with such other matters that could not be attended to at the regular meeting, because of the lateness of the hour.

All comrades are urgently requested to be present. The Organizer.

## CALL FOR PRESENTS.

The Daily People Ladies' Auxiliary calls upon comrades and sympathizers of the movement to lend their efforts to make the Bazaar and Fair to be held in connection with The Daily People Festival on Thanksgiving Day at Grand Central Palace, the success that it merits.

All who wish to contribute presents are requested to send the same to L. Abelson, 246 New Read Street, Manhattan.

Mrs. E. Bruchman, Secretary.

## THE CORRIGAN APPEAL FUND.

Since Sept. 22 the following amounts were received for the above fund:

Dr. C. Noto, New Orleans, La., 50 cents; 8 and 12 A. D., New York, 9¢ list 1404, \$1.30; 26 A. D., New York, on list 1414, \$1; Section Newburgh, N. Y., on list 1431, \$2.50; Section Oneida Co., N. Y., on list 1434, \$3.50; 35 A. D., New York, on list 1419, \$5; 6 and 10 A. D., New York, on list 1402, \$3.50; 16-18 A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y., on list 1427, \$4.25; Section Monroe Co. (Rochester), N. Y., on list 1427, \$3.10; M. Connor, North Adams, Mass., \$1; Daniel C. Sullivan, Lockport, N. Y., 50 cents; Progressive Litho Alliance, New York, appropriation, \$5; Progressive Litho Alliance, New York, on list 1437, \$7; C. B. Wells, New Haven, Conn., \$1; Excelsior Literary Society, New York, \$1; Scand. Section, New York, on list 1432, \$1.25; 19 and 21 A. D., New York, on list 1410, \$1.50; Branch Yonkers, Westchester Co., N. Y., on list 1420, \$8.75; Lewis F. Alrutz, Rensselaer, N. Y., \$1; James Gray, Rensselaer, N. Y., \$1; Peterson, Eureka, Cal., \$2; Section Schenectady, N. Y., \$9.25; 34 A. D., New York, on list 1418, \$2.80; O. J. Hughes, New York, \$1; M. D. Fitzgerald, Roxbury, Mass., \$1; 14 A. D., New York, on list 1406, \$2.55; A. Moren, New York, \$1; John Zimmel, New York, \$1; John Lindgren, Brooklyn, N. Y., 50 cents; French Branch, New York, on list 1455, \$1.85; 23 A. D., New York, on list 1413, \$1.25; 18 A. D., New York, on list 1409, \$2; 32 and 33 A. D., New York, on list 1417, \$1.50. Total, \$81.36. Previously acknowledged, \$63.60. Grand total, \$144.96.  
 Henry Kuhn,  
 Treas. of Appeal Fund.

## SPECIAL FUND.

(As per circular letter of September 3, 1901.)

Previously acknowledged.....\$7,696 57  
 P. Maiaraue, Houston, Tex..... 50  
 Thirtieth A. D., N. Y..... 1 50  
 P. Goetz, Newark, N. J..... 50  
 F. Belzner, Newark, N. J..... 1 00  
 H. Hartung, Newark, N. J..... 1 00  
 F. Zierer, Newark, N. J..... 1 00  
 F. Burgholz, Newark, N. J..... 1 00  
 Sec. Watervliet, N. Y..... 5 00  
 C. B., Canton, O..... 1 00  
 A. V., Canton, O..... 50  
 M. T., Canton, O..... 50  
 L. M., Canton, O..... 25  
 A. Picquart, City..... 1 00

Total.....\$7,711 32

## SOCIALIST MACHINISTS' DAILY PEOPLE LATHE FUND.

Previously acknowledged.....\$36 65

List No. 14, Newark, N. J..... 3 00

Total.....\$39 65

## CAMPAIGN FUND NEW YORK COUNTY COMMITTEE S. L. P.

Previously acknowledged, \$29; Samuel Schwartzman, donation, \$5; First, Third and Fifth Assembly Districts, on List No. 1, \$1.70; Sixth and Tenth Assembly Districts, List No. 15, \$1; donation from Workingmen's Mutual and Sick Benevolent Association, \$5; Eleventh and Thirteenth Assembly Districts, List No. 26, \$8; Eleventh and Thirteenth Districts, List No. 27, \$1; Thirty-fourth Assembly District, List No. 90, 80 cents; total, \$51.50. L. Abelson, Organizer.  
 246 New Read Street, Manhattan.

## PEEKSKILL CAMPAIGN FUND.

Collected by Ernest Lemmon for Branch Peekskill, S. L. P.—Ernest Lemmon, \$1; Chas. Zolot, \$1; A. Rossi, 25¢; F. Castiglioni, 25¢; D. C. Barger, \$1; Emil Motz, 50¢; O. B. Lent, 50¢; David Craig, 25¢; Geo. Rizzi, 25¢; John A. Folrin, 25¢; L. Marfario, 25¢; S. Augustini, 25¢; A. Malnoti, 25¢; A. Battinelli, 25¢; J. Rinaldi, 25¢; W. Fleming, 25¢; Alex. Low, 25¢; Alex. Cockburn, 25¢; total, \$7.25.

Collected by Chas. Zolot—John Odenwald, 25¢; W. Odenwald, 50¢; Peter Dohan, 25¢; A. Turczajski, 25¢; Rudolf Erdley, 25¢; John Lent, 25¢; J. C. Foley, 25¢; Fred Cristoforo, 25¢; P. Culianni, 25¢; Attilio Stella, 25¢; Genaro De Cristoforo, 10¢; Antonio A. Dalia, 25¢; Antonio Peluso, 25¢; Mike Peluso, 25¢; David Brown, 50¢; O. B. Lent, 50¢; Joe Schroeder, 25¢; total, \$4.85.

With this money a steel platform and gasoline torch has been purchased, and some bills paid.

Chas. Zolot, Organizer.

## JERSEY CITY OPEN-AIR MEETINGS.

Oct. 9—Bay and Grove streets.  
 Oct. 10—Ninth and Grove streets.  
 Oct. 12—St. Paul and Tunnelle avenues.  
 Oct. 13—Sussex and Washington streets.  
 Oct. 14—Grove and Fourth streets.  
 Oct. 15—Bower and Central streets; Griffith and Central streets; Lincoln and Central streets. Also a big hall meeting in Central Hall, with Comrade De Leon.  
 Oct. 16—Jackson and Kearney avenues.  
 Oct. 17—Montgomery street and Bergen avenue.  
 Oct. 18—Sanford Place and Boulevard.

## SECTION PASSAIC COUNTY.

A special meeting of Section Passaic County, S. L. P. will be held Friday evening, Oct. 9, at Helvetic Hall, for final arrangements for film nomination petitions. B. Berdan, Secretary.

Experts recognize  
**"MOZLE"**  
 The Best Turkish Cigarette Made

## CUGAHOYA'S NOMINATIONS.

S. L. P. of Cleveland, O., Puts Complete Ticket In Field.  
 [Special Correspondence, Daily and Weekly People.]

Cleveland, O., Oct. 3.—Nomination petitions containing 1634 signatures have been filed with the proper election authorities, thereby securing a place for the S. L. P. ticket upon the ballot at this year's fall election.

The nominations are: P. C. Christian, County Recorder; John Heidenreich, County Treasurer; Frederick Brown, Commissioner; Harry Bratburn, Judge of Common Pleas Court. State Senators: Paul Dinger, James Matthews, John Nireher and Richard Koepel. State Representatives: Joseph Reiman, Robert Zillmer, Ed. Hauser, Chas. Frank, G. Gehrmann, James Rugg, W. A. Zillmer, Herman Stieg, John Henzely and Herman Sherbarth.

The Secretary of the State Executive Committee informs us that the nomination petitions for the State ticket have also been filed, placing the following names in nomination: For Governor, John D. Goerke, of Cleveland; Vice-Governor, David F. Cronin, of Hamilton, Auditor, William Garrity, of Akron; Treasurer, John H. T. Juergens, of Canton; Attorney General, Otto Steinhoff, of Columbus; Judge of Supreme Court, Francis Henry, of Sherodsville; Member of Board of Public Works, Israel Hauser, of Columbus; Commissioner of Public Schools, Frank E. Young of Cincinnati.

About 8,500 signatures were necessary to secure a place upon the ballot for the above State candidates. Of this number Section Cleveland furnished 6,176; in the following order: Brown, 937; Reiman, 786; Mitchell, 456; Christian, 414; Matthews, 327; R. Zillmer, 244; Heidenreich, 214; Hauser, 212; Kulm, 175; Haug, 131; Wettstein, 127; E. Keim, 127; Goerke, 123; Dinger, 122; Menke, 114; Kircher, 113; Toth, 97; Dersch, 95; Pullam, 86; Frank, 86; Alzuhr, 79; Erben, 77; Steiner, 75; Stieg, 70; Margeson, 67; Lickert, 51; Maurer, 50; Hanzley, 48; Walker, 45; Koels, 44; John Eiben, 40; Boehm, 40; Forster, 39; Batburn, 37; Koepel, 35; Miller, 27; Jecman, 26; Hochwald, 25; W. Keim, 24; Blank, 24; Osterland, 23; Jake Eiben, 23; Rugg, 23; Fuerst, 17; W. Zillmer, 21; Hilton, 20; Davey, 17; Mesmer, 16; Hassfurther, 16; Johaz, 13; Hovanyetz, 11; Nehm, 11; Sherbarth, 10; Beyer, 9; Gessner, 8; Menning, 8; Noghe, 8; Blickensdorfer, 7; Malucky, 5; Maracek, 3; Wagner, 3.

## ORANGE COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

Section Newburg, S. L. P., held its county convention at Stewart's Hall, 126 Broadway, on Saturday evening, Sept. 26, and placed the following ticket in the field:  
 For Assembly, First District of Orange County, Edward A. Gidly, County Clerk, Adolph Murrell, District Attorney, John Boyd, Sheriff, James Megarvy, Coroners, Aaron Weinert and Herman Bottjer.  
 Edward A. Gidly, Organizer.

## PEEKSKILL NOMINATIONS.

At a town convention, held on Sept. 26 in the village of Peekskill, the following ticket was nominated:  
 Supervisor, O. B. Lent; Town Clerk, Emil Motz; Justices of the Peace, Samuel Ford and Charles Sobrowski; Receiver of Taxes, John C. Foley; Assessors, Chas. Zolot, Gilbert McAvay and John H. Lent.

At an assembly convention, held on Sept. 29 in the village of Peekskill, for the Third Assembly District, Westchester County, Charles C. Crolly of Pleasantville was nominated.

Supervisor, O. B. Lent; Town Clerk, Emil Motz; Justices of the Peace, Samuel Ford and Charles Sobrowski; Receiver of Taxes, John C. Foley; Assessors, Chas. Zolot, Gilbert McAvay and John H. Lent.

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## RICHMOND BOROUGH NOMINATIONS.

The following are the nominations made by Section Richmond Borough, S. L. P.

President of the Borough—Bert Clark. Sheriff—Wm. Van Vorst.  
 Assembly—John S. Hoffman.  
 Seventy-first Aldermanic District—Fred Clark.  
 Seventy-second Aldermanic District—Frederick Dahl.  
 Seventy-third Aldermanic District—Joseph Ehret.

## HUNTER IN STATEN ISLAND.

James T. Hunter, candidate for Mayor, will address an open air campaign meeting in Stapleton, Staten Island, on Saturday, October 10, 8 p. m.

Meeting is held under the auspices of Section Richmond County, S. L. P.

## PIERSON IN ST. LOUIS.

Readers of The People, and the workingclass in general are invited to attend an open air meeting at the corner of Thirteenth and Franklin avenues, on Saturday evening, Oct. 10, at 7:30 o'clock.

Charles Pierson, State Organizer for Illinois, and others will address the meeting. Turn out and help to swell the crowd.

Press Committee, Section St. Louis.

## CONNOLLY HERE ONCE MORE.

James Connolly, who made a tour of this country in the interests of the Irish Socialist Republican Party, under the auspices of the S. L. P., last fall, is again in this country. He arrived in this city on the Anchor Line steamship Ethiopia from Londonderry Tuesday. Comrade Connolly is here seeking a capitalist exploiter, to use his own expressive language.

Meanwhile, if State Committees who desire to engage speakers would try the experiment with Comrade Connolly, it would give him an opportunity to look around in their district for a situation, and so be mutually beneficial. His present address is 77 Sands Street, Brooklyn, or care of Daily People Office.

## UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN

(Continued from Page One.)

believe in early hardships and temptations were sincere, they should either throw their wealth into the sea just before dying, or bequeath it to the children of their worst enemy.

B. J.—Ha! ha! That's just it.  
 U. S.—Instead of that, they are careful to keep it for their dearest ones. They blow hot and cold. What is one to think of such a crew? Are they consummate hypocrites or are they superlative donkeys? You ought to know.

B. J. (whispering in U. S.'s ear)—A little of both.

U. S.—Well, an honest confession is good for the soul.

## LECTURES IN NEW JERSEY.

Section South Hudson is holding a series of lectures every Sunday evening at Ganshorn's Hall, No. 143 Beacon Avenue, Jersey City. All are welcome.

Organizer.

## COUNTY COMMITTEE ESSEX CO.

The above committee meets every Tuesday evening at headquarters, 78 Springfield Avenue, Newark, N. J., at 8 p. m., during the campaign.

F. C. Burgholz, Organizer.

## S. L. P. SUPPLIES.

Dues cards, per 100.....\$ .40  
 Application cards, per 100..... .40  
 Constitutions, per 100..... .70  
 Platforms, per 1000 (4-page leaflet). 1.50  
 Rubber stamps (regular size), each. .60  
 Delinquency notices, per 100..... .30  
 Orders should be accompanied by cash.  
 To keep credit accounts for trifling amounts is a useless waste of time and postage, sent in endeavoring to collect several times over a small sum of 25 or 50 cents.

Address all orders to Henry Kuhn, 246 New Read Street, New York City.

## THE MINNEAPOLIS STRIKE.

Workingmen Requested to Keep Away—Don't Answer Ads.

Minneapolis, Sept. 25.—Regarding the strike situation here, it now seems plain that J. M. Finley did not want the strike and tried to hold it off as long as possible and is now trying to get the men back "pending arbitration."

Enclosed find 'ad. that appeared in the daily papers yesterday. We wish you would put in a notice in the Daily and Weekly People for men to keep away from Minneapolis. The Weekly has many subscribers in the mills and it would give us good ground to show the difference between workingmen's and capitalist's papers.

Militant.

[Enclosure.]

"WANTED"—Flour mill labor; machine tenders, bolters, oilers, sweepers, packers, sewers, roustabouts, general mill labor. Apply at Consolidated Mill A, Pillsbury Mill A, Washburn Mill A."

## KEEP AWAY.

Workingmen are requested to keep away from Minneapolis, Minn. Don't answer any advertisement for help wanted in flour mills. There is a strike on there.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe. Subscription price: 50 cents per year; 25 cents for six months. Address Weekly People, 246 New Read Street, New York City.

## FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS

## An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. IT CURES COLIC, SOOTHES THE GUMS, ALLEYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, and TAKE NO OTHER KIND. Each Five Cents a Bottle.

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## A GRAND BALL

WILL BE GIVEN BY THE

## SCANDINAVIAN SOCIALIST CLUB

OF BOSTON

IN KNIGHT'S OF HONOR HALL, 780 WASHINGTON STREET, ON

Saturday, October 10th

FROM 8 TO 12 P. M.

TICKETS, 25c. SOLD AT THE DOOR. REFRESHMENTS WILL BE SERVED. DONERTY'S